

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1970

Established 1887

FATHER — PARIS: Cloudy, rain. -10. Tomorrow variable. Yes-55-65 (13-17). LONDON: Cloudy. -5 (10-11). Tomorrow little change. -5-45 (12-17). CHANDEL: 2. Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-61. ORE: Rain. Temp. 55-60 (12-17). NAL WEATHER PAGE 5

Austria	..... 10	S. Libya	..... 6	Port.	..... 10
Belgium	..... 10	S. Luxembourg	..... 10	Port.	..... 10
Denmark	..... 10	S. Morocco	..... 10	Port.	..... 10
France	..... 10	S. Netherlands	..... 10	Port.	..... 10
Germany	..... 10	S. Norway	..... 10	Port.	..... 10
Greece	..... 10	S. Portugal	..... 10	Port.	..... 10
India	..... 10	S. Spain	..... 10	Port.	..... 10
Iran	..... 10	S. Sweden	..... 10	Port.	..... 10
Italy	..... 10	S. Switzerland	..... 10	Port.	..... 10
Japan	..... 10	S. Turkey	..... 10	Port.	..... 10
Lebanon	..... 10	S. U.S. Military	..... 10	Port.	..... 10

al of Basques ens as Kidnap rch Goes On

Spain, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Sixteen Basque nationalist defied in pairs, went on trial before a military court at least 80,000 workers staged protest strikes in eas of northern Spain.

Official, ies Meet bduction

France, Dec. 3.—West German consul in San Sebastian, Eugén Bohl, kidnapped today's after Mr. Bohl from his home in Spain.

met Mr. de Mon- of the Anai-Artas (there) association, issue refugees in French border town -Luz earlier today's after Mr. Bohl from his home in Spain.

Mr. de Monzon's was held to en- gather fuller com- about the kid- consul in San - issued by Mr. de meeting was also - to gain a fuller - background to - Mr. de Monzon's attended by other Anai-Artas move- its treasurer, a - Anai-Artas organiza- - out from its - yesterday that - message from the - the group, ETA, - kidnapped Mr. - after the meeting - no comment from - that was discussed - reporters on his - the meeting with - life of a man who - stake. Everything - this end and so I - ch Basques. But - results. - not meet any rep- - ETA. - informed sources - you denied having - Bohl. The source - TA placed respon- - kidnapping on a - expelled three - in the main body

Refuses More Funds lp Build American SST

By Robert Siner
7, Dec. 3.—The arguments that failure to build the plane would have a catastrophic effect on the U.S. economy and balance of payments position and would jeopardize American pre-eminence as a commercial aircraft producer.

Instead, a majority of the senators agreed with SST opponents, environmentalists and economists, who said that an expensive transport would pollute the environment, make certain areas unbearable with its noise and, furthermore, would be an economic white elephant.

Not were they mollified by legislation passed yesterday that would have prohibited SST flights over the United States and would have required the noise level of the fast jets to be lower than that of present jet aircraft on takeoff.

The restrictions were submitted by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., the chief backer of the project, and sailed unanimously through the Senate. Supporters hoped that these curbs would swing some undecided votes to favor the SST.

However, Sen. Proxmire, the leader of anti-SST forces, pointed out that the restrictions were vague and had loopholes "big enough to fly two SSTs through." In addition, the bill was likely to die in the House, which is rushing toward adjournment and unlikely to let anything stand in its way.

Before the vote, Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, warned that the SST was an environmental monster and a taxpayers' nightmare.

The vote was not a straight party-line affair, however, as liberal Democrats were joined by a number of conservative Republicans who disagreed with the use

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RIDE TO LIBERTY—With its rear window covered by newspapers, a car carries James Cross from where he was held in Montreal to a temporarily Cuban island.

Cross Released; Abductors Agree To Offer of Safe Passage to Cuba

MONTREAL, Dec. 3 (UPI).—The Quebec separatist kidnappers of British diplomat James R. Cross released him today on St. Helen's Island in the St. Lawrence River and prepared to collect their only ransom—a flight to exile in Cuba.



James Richard Cross, before his kidnapping.

Mr. Cross appeared tired, but unharmed, after 60 days as a hostage of the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ).

The 44-year-old British trade commissioner was kidnapped Oct. 5, five days before the FLQ terrorists abducted Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte. Mr. Laporte was found strangled to death a week later.

In Ottawa, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau told Parliament Mr. Cross was technically in custody of the Cuban government on St. Helen's Island, which had been declared temporarily to be Cuban territory, but that negotiations for his ultimate release were almost concluded.

A helicopter waited for the flight from the island to Montreal International Airport where a Royal Canadian Air Force Yukon stood ready for the flight to Havana.

Mr. Trudeau said that a "maximum of seven people" had been found by police at the house where Mr. Cross was located and were being offered safe passage to Cuba.

The island for Jewish General Hospital in Montreal, where he will get a check-up. He suffers from a chronic blood-pressure condition and it is not known whether he got proper medication during his captivity.

The government promised, as it had almost since the crisis began, only to give the kidnappers safe passage to Cuba in return for the life of Mr. Cross.

Mr. Cross and two alleged kidnappers—Jacques Lanctot and Marc Carboneau—were sped in a police motorcade from the FLQ hideout house to St. Helen's Island. It was six weeks ago that the island, site of Expo '67, had been declared temporary Cuban territory so it could be used as neutral ground for such an exchange.

Acting Cuban Consul Ricardo Escarlin waited to take custody of the kidnappers and process their visas. The Castro government had agreed to such a deal in October.

The drama began at 9 a.m. (1400 GMT) when more than 1,000 army troops and police launched "Operation Gordon" descending on Des Rochers Street in a quiet residential neighborhood on the north side of Montreal.

The troops and police, apparently carrying out a well-rehearsed plan, sealed off an area of four blocks around the house.

Lawyer Robert Demers, who represented the government in earlier unsuccessful negotiations with the FLQ, again carried on the bargaining for the government.

Residents of the area were evacuated. Students were marched from two schools in the area—their playgrounds converted into army helicopter landing pads. Authorities grounded all helicopter and light aircraft traffic over Montreal except for police and army planes.

The city police bomb squad was on hand, fearing the house had been booby-trapped. Off-duty police were called back to work, and "every available man" was thrown into the ring around the area, police said.

Mr. Demers entered the house to bargain with the kidnappers, accompanied by Bernard Mergier, a lawyer who has defended FLQ terrorists in court. Quebec Justice Minister Jerome Choquette rushed to the scene from his office in Quebec City by jet plane, police car and helicopter to take command of the proceedings.

Five hours after "Operation Gordon" went into action, the kidnappers emerged with Mr. Cross, and climbed into a black 1964 Chrysler sedan, its windows partially covered with hastily taped-on newspapers.

Escorted by 11 police cars, and a motorcycle detachment estimated at more than 50, the motorcade roared out of a school playground and headed for St. Helen's Island.

At the time of the kidnapping, the FLQ demanded \$500,000 in gold bullion, the release of 23 jailed FLQ members, passage to Cuba for the released prisoners and the kidnappers, and air time on a television network to tell their story.

The government refused and invoked the War Measures Act, which temporarily suspended most civil rights throughout Canada and outlawed the FLQ.

Nixon Message to NATO All European GIs Stay Until Foes Cut Forces

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.—President Nixon today ruled out indefinitely any reduction of U.S. forces in Europe without a reciprocal move from "our adversaries."

In a message to the NATO ministerial meeting delivered by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Mr. Nixon said that only "after the most searching consultations" had the United States and its allies decided that NATO must be strengthened and improved in order to "translate the promise of détente into the reality of a just and lasting peace."

Referring to the European NATO members' pledge this week of an additional \$900 million over the next five years, Mr. Nixon said the United States was "heartened" by the effort.

"NATO has strong support among the American people," said the message. "Successful efforts to improve European forces and absorb a greater share of the burden will insure continued support."

The Nixon message put an end to doubts over the future of U.S. troops in NATO. This time there was no time limit mentioned and no reference to the U.S. balance of payments. It was recognized that the \$900 million was the Europeans' proof of their desire to keep the present 235,000-man U.S. troop level in Europe, and that this was a first step, in Mr. Nixon's words, toward "more equitable sharing of the burdens."

Trend Foreseen
The United States has been paying about three-fourths of an annual NATO budget that is currently just over \$100 billion. If the new European offer doesn't change the proportions much, it is looked on as starting a trend.

Apart from the Nixon statement, Mr. Rogers gave the NATO Council a broad review of U.S. foreign policy with emphasis on the Middle East, the Far East and Europe.

According to U.S. sources, Mr. Rogers said that the climate for "peaceful settlement in the Middle East" had never been better. Though he did not go into detail, he said that the continued cease-fire was encouraging and that the present Big Four efforts were to get UN mediator Gunnar Jarring's peace negotiations going again.

This optimism was echoed by French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann this afternoon when he

repeated Mr. Rogers' statement verbatim. Questioned on this optimism, French sources also mentioned the cease-fire, but would not say what new developments might justify this optimism.

Apart from that, most of the NATO foreign ministers seemed to share a general apprehension over the Soviet Union's naval buildup in the Mediterranean, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British foreign sec-

etary, said it had created a new flank for NATO. Mr. Rogers called it an example of the Soviet Union's asserting its power in a crude way, disregarding the risks. The German and Italian ministers expressed concern. Mr. Rogers was frankly pessimistic about the chances for peace in Vietnam. He called the Paris talks sterile despite reasonable

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Berlin Accord First NATO Allies Put Off Europe Security Talks

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.—NATO's Council of Ministers unanimously agreed today that a satisfactory settlement in Berlin was the precondition to beginning any multilateral talks with the Warsaw Pact countries that could lead to a European security conference.

One by one the alliance's foreign ministers took the floor to say that despite certain favorable signs of détente, the essential condition—Berlin—was not being met. They agreed that Berlin was to be the test, deplored the East German traffic disruptions during the last few days and said that it was useless for the Warsaw Pact to talk of a Europe-wide security pact while a Berlin settlement was non-existent.

There was a broader line taken today than at the last council meeting, in Rome six months ago. The mood seemed to reflect the feeling that the Soviet Union wants a security conference badly enough to ensure that a settlement will be reached on Berlin.

The council's action came only a day after the NATO defense ministers adopted a tougher line in NATO defense planning for the 1970s.

The council members agreed that there had been some progress in negotiations since the Rome meeting, notably in Bonn's parts with the Soviet Union and Poland.

Rogers' View
Secretary of State William P. Rogers said it was not enough. He said that true détente was built on serious actions, not on general-

ities and said a Berlin settlement would be a meaningful act. Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British foreign secretary, said that negotiations for a security conference should not begin until it was certain that the West could win concessions. The Conservative government seemed considerably cooler to the idea of a security conference than the previous government, a Labor party regime.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann spelled out a detailed plan for a Berlin settlement. French sources particularly denounced the intransigence of the East Germans in holding up highway traffic this week.

Despite their unanimity on Berlin, it was clear today that the 15 NATO countries are not in exact agreement over what a security conference should be about. Several countries, it is apparent, want the conference not so much for what it might bring, but for what they might win from the Russians in agreeing to it.

For this reason there were different opinions on whether Berlin should be the only precondition. The security conference has long been a Warsaw Pact idea, originally launched in the mid-1960s by the Soviet Union to win recognition of the situation it had created in Eastern Europe. Some of the Warsaw Pact countries, particularly Romania, now look on it as an opportunity for them to mark out their own independence from Moscow.

Belgium Agrees
The NATO countries have been only lukewarm, with the general exception of Belgium. Even Belgium, however, readily accepted the Berlin condition today, though Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel spoke of the spectacular progress in Bonn's bilateral negotiations.

It was at the May meeting in Rome that NATO finally came out for the security conference, preconditioning it on "progress in the conversations going on, in particular on Germany and Berlin."

Although Berlin was made the only condition today, several ministers introduced other elements when they said that progress in the mutual and balanced reduction of armed forces would be a positive element.

At their Budapest meeting earlier this year the Warsaw Pact countries suggested that the question of foreign troop withdrawals could be brought up at a security conference. But Mr. Rogers said today that talks on troop reductions might well precede a security conference.

He was joined in this by Sir Alec, who said, however, that he didn't think the Soviet Union would agree to hold these talks before a security conference. Mr. Schumann indicated that to bring up such a subject beforehand would be wrong and said the French

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Warsaw Pact Says It Hopes For Accord Soon on Berlin

By David Binder

BERLIN, Dec. 3 (NYT).—The leaders of the seven Warsaw Pact countries issued a declaration here tonight saying "hope" that East-West agreement on the post-war Berlin problem could be concluded soon.

The phrasing indicated that the East German government had been forced to give ground on this issue, and on its long-time demand for full diplomatic recognition by West Germany.

However, East Germany's allies assured the government of Walter Ulbricht that its "sovereign rights" would be upheld in the Berlin issue. The passage concerning Berlin was as follows:

"It was emphasized that conditions for regulation of other existing problems in Europe are becoming manifest. In this connection the hope was given expression that the negotiations currently under way on West Berlin will be concluded with a mutually acceptable agreement corresponding to the interests of easing tension in the center of Europe as well as the requirements of the population of West Berlin and the legitimate interests and sovereign rights of the [East] German Democratic Republic."

Four-Power Talks
The negotiations alluded to are the four-power ambassadorial talks between the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France under way since last March. The next round, considered by some participants to be crucial, will start next Thursday.

Since all the other points made in the declaration specified that all the pact members supported them, the phrase "it was emphasized" struck observers as a sign that Mr. Ulbricht had not joined in pressing for a Berlin solution.

In addition, the reference to the "requirements of the population of West Berlin" is a fresh one in the vocabulary of Communist Europe. Since the Soviet party chief, Leonid Brezhnev, made a similar remark in a speech last Sunday, it is assumed he personally introduced it into tonight's communiqué.

used Berlin's vulnerability to extract concessions from the West and to boost his own bargaining power. In recent months, he has repeatedly defied Soviet pressures to make concessions on the Berlin issue that would make travel more amenable for West Berliners and visitors to West Berlin. Earlier this week his border guards held up traffic on West Berlin's vital access roads, stalling some drivers as long as 17 hours.

It is believed Mr. Brezhnev compelled him to compromise in the interest of obtaining rapid ratification of Moscow's good-will treaty with West Germany. Chancellor Willy Brandt has reiterated he would not seek ratification of the treaty until a satisfactory Berlin solution had been reached.

Another related cause for Mr. Brezhnev's interest in a Berlin solution is his 18-month-old project of holding an East-West European security conference.

In tonight's declaration the bloc (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

U.S. Makes Formal Protest In Case of Defecting Sailor

By Fred Fariss

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The official, the State Department formally protested the Coast Guard for permitting Soviet seamen to come aboard the American ship to beat and drag away the seaman, identified as Simas Kudirkas. Mr. Kudirkas begged on his knees to be given political asylum in the United States before he was seized by the Soviet crewmen.

President Nixon, reportedly angered at the handling of the incident, today ordered government agencies to give "every possible care and protection" to foreigners seeking to defect in the future in order to avoid a repetition of the "shocking incident." Mr. Nixon last night received a final report on the case, which occurred Nov. 23 off the Massachusetts coast.

The report was ordered from the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



DROPPING LIKE ICARUS—For one glorious moment, Walter Cornelius spread his wings and peered down to see Peterborough and the rest of England glide softly below him. Then, the glory ended as his home-made wooden wings snapped and the River Nene came up with astonishing speed to give him a bloody nose. But the 44-year-old 210-pounder was undismayed by his 30-foot debacle. "It was a bit painful. Yet, determined as ever to be the world's first birdman, 'I'll try again,' he declared.

After Divorce Impasse

Reforms Approved in Italy
In Law, Education, Drugs

ROME, Dec. 3 (UPI).—The government of Premier Emilio Colombo announced a series of reforms today in fields ranging from education to civil rights, sports and the pharmaceutical industry.

The measures were approved in a five-hour cabinet session. It marked the resumption of government work after three months of near-inactivity due to a debate in parliament on divorce.

One of the most sweeping reforms was a bill that would abolish 12 articles of the Fascist era penal code, modify 11 more and add two new ones.

The bill, which needs parliament's approval, would do away with provisions that made it a crime to carry out "anti-national activities" abroad, set up "subversive" or "anti-national" organizations, spread "subversive or anti-national propaganda," set up branches of international organizations without government permission, stage "seditious demonstrations" or shoot a film in a public place without giving previous notice to police.

Penalties for those offenses ranged from fines to jail terms of up to 12 years.

The reform would also provide

that civil servants and public officials have a right to strike, and that a citizen cannot be jailed for insulting a public official if the official abused his powers.

It would also modify provisions dealing with contempt of the republic, the president, the armed forces, the flag and foreign chiefs of state.

Other legislation approved by the cabinet session included:

• Revocation of the rule that students flunking exams in one or two matters at the end of a school year could take repeat exams before the beginning of the next course. The reform set up special summer courses for those students instead.

• A bill requiring medical checks for amateur as well as professional athletes and tightening rules against doping.

• A bill allowing pharmaceutical companies for the first time to patent their manufacturing processes. Italy has been the object of severe international criticism for its failure to pass pharmaceutical patenting laws, thus allowing Italian companies to copy processes invented by others.

Verdict Retained
In separate action, the Senate amended a bill already approved by the Chamber of Deputies to re-instate a penal code provision under which courts can acquit defendants on grounds of "insufficient evidence."

The Chamber had voted to eliminate that provision because it said that such qualified acquittal—meaning in effect "we think you are guilty but we can't prove it"—amounted to a social stigma and conflicted with the constitutional rule that a person is innocent unless proved guilty.

Acquittals for "insufficient evidence" are frequent in Mafia trials.

Sicilian Region
Government Quits
On Mafia Dispute

PALERMO, Sicily, Dec. 3 (UPI).—The Sicilian regional government resigned tonight following a dispute over whether the mayor of Palermo has links with the Mafia.

Regional President Mario Fasino announced the "irrevocable" resignation of his government after his Socialist partners sided with the Communists in demanding that he suspend Vito Ciancimino as mayor of Palermo.

Both Mr. Fasino and Mr. Ciancimino belong to the Christian Democratic party of Premier Emilio Colombo.

The Communists said Mr. Ciancimino and provincial President Francesco Sturno should be suspended from their posts because they are under judicial investigation for alleged misadministration. Italy's national police chief, Angelo Vicari, said earlier this year he shared the suspicion of a parliamentary anti-Mafia commission that Mr. Ciancimino was linked with the Mafia. Mr. Ciancimino replied by suing Mr. Vicari for slander.

N. Korea Major
Defects With His
MiG-15 to South

SEOUL, Dec. 3 (AP).—A North Korean MiG-15 jet fighter piloted by a defecting North Korean airman flew into South Korea today, landing at an east coast airfield, the Defense Ministry here announced.

It said the pilot, Maj. Park Sung-Koo, was guided by South Korean jet fighters to the airfield at Kamsong, 55 miles northeast of Seoul and just south of the demilitarized zone, after the MiG was spotted on radar.

The Seoul government's spokesman, Information and Culture Minister Shin Bum-Shik, welcomed Maj. Park's defection and praised his "courageous action seeking freedom at the risk of his own life."

His defection, Mr. Shin said, demonstrated accumulated grievances of the North Korean people "who groan under the Communist tyranny."

The defection was the fourth involving North Korean airmen since the Korean armistice was signed in 1953.

China Speech
Reportedly
Angers NixonU.S. Envoy to UN Said
To Be Held at Fault

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 3 (UPI).—The American speech to the General Assembly paving the way for a new China policy was not cleared with either Secretary of State William F. Rogers or presidential assistant Henry Kissinger, reliable sources said yesterday.

This is thought to be one of several reasons why the Nixon administration is seeking to replace Charles Yost as U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations—although the apparent failure in this instance was in the State Department.

In the wake of the aborted selection of Daniel Patrick Moynihan to succeed Mr. Yost and the pointed failure of the White House to reaffirm confidence in Mr. Yost after Mr. Moynihan declined, diplomats here assume that Mr. Yost's effectiveness has been undercut and that he will soon be leaving.

The China speech on Nov. 12 was made by Mr. Yost's deputy, Ambassador Christopher E. Phillips, because Mr. Yost was ill. The speech opposed expulsion of the Chinese Nationalist government on Taiwan but pointedly omitted the usual criticism of the Peking government.

It was widely regarded here as signaling a move in American policy toward the concept of one China, represented by Peking, and two Chinese states in the UN. The speech reportedly was originally written in the State Department and sent to the U.S. mission to the UN for comments. It then was sent back to the State Department, with suggestions for further clearance.

As explained by knowledgeable sources, the ideas were checked at a low level in the White House but not the language of the delivered text. Moreover, no one cleared it with Mr. Kissinger, the chief foreign affairs adviser in the President's immediate entourage. Top State Department officials complained that it was not cleared with Mr. Rogers either.

The day after the speech, presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler appeared to retract some of its implications, emphasizing that the United States was opposed to the seating of Peking. One explanation at the time was that Mr. Ziegler was poorly briefed. A careful examination of what he said, however, showed that he took back nothing but rather executed a neat sleight of hand.

Informed sources here believe that the Nixon administration has indeed been moving toward a new position on China but disliked being startled by the UN speech. The administration's unhappiness with Mr. Yost is said to go much further back and to concern basic questions of policy. Mr. Yost, a former U.S. ambassador to the UN, is said to have been in favor of U.S. interests as defined by President Nixon.

Specifically, it is felt that Mr. Yost is culpable for failing to prevent the recent General Assembly debate on the Middle East in which the United States and Israel stood virtually isolated. He also has not succeeded in winning converts to U.S. views on disarmament and questions involving southern Africa.

Many diplomats here say privately that Mr. Yost has been unfairly blamed for not being given due credit for skill in private negotiations.

According to these sources Mr. Yost is being blamed for not being what he never could be. When Mr. Nixon appointed him, the idea was that the United States would maintain a quiet presence at the UN because major policy issues would not be decided here. Mr. Yost, they say, has only tried to live up to this plan.

U.S. Makes Formal Protest
In Case of Defecting Sailor

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Department of Transportation—which has jurisdiction over the Coast Guard—and the State Department. Both agencies were involved in what Mr. Nixon called the "outrageous" incident stemming from bad judgment by the U.S. officials concerned.

A House Foreign Affairs subcommittee began a hearing today into the case, which has embarrassed the administration, angered the President and outraged congressmen and members of concerned ethnic groups. But the hearing flamed out when the witness, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration William B. Macomber Jr., failed to appear.

The subcommittee chairman, Rep. Wayne L. Hays, D., Ohio, charged that President Nixon "put a freeze on [Macomber's] appearance" and denounced this as "reprehensible." He said angrily: "I don't intend to let this drop. If Mr. Macomber is not available by Monday, I plan to have a subpoena issued and see if we can drag him here bodily."



NO WITNESS—Allen Boyce leaving Lt. William Calley's trial at Fort Benning after refusing to testify.

Ex-GI Silent at Calley Trial;
Military Court Threatens Him

By William Greider

PORT BENNING, Ga., Dec. 3 (UPI).—Allen Boyce, a nervous young civilian from Bradley Beach, N.J., refused to talk about My Lai on the witness stand yesterday, creating a legal complication for the court-martial of Lt. William L. Calley Jr.

The Army, which has charged Lt. Calley with murdering 102 civilians at My Lai, found its lawyers on all sides of the issue. Mr. Boyce, 22, who was a rifleman in Lt. Calley's platoon when it swept through the Vietnamese village on March 16, 1968, was called by the Army prosecutor to testify that he saw Lt. Calley shoot and kill civilians there, an account he had previously given to Army investigators.

But, beyond his name, age and address, Mr. Boyce refused to answer all questions about his service in Vietnam nearly three years ago, claiming his constitutional protection against self-incrimination. Mr. Boyce was acting on the advice of an Army lawyer—provided to him under the regulations even though he was discharged from the service many months ago.

The presiding military judge, Col. Reid W. Kennedy, refused to accept Mr. Boyce's Fifth Amendment plea. He ordered the witness to answer questions which the judge regarded as not incriminating and suggested that Mr. Boyce might be subject to court action if he refuses. The young veteran, turning a finger suspiciously through his long brown hair, continued to refuse. When his Army lawyer, Capt. John C. McMahon, rose to explain, the judge brusquely ordered him to keep silent. "You have no standing in this courtroom," Col. Kennedy said.

At that point, for the first time in the Calley trial, the public and press were expelled from the courtroom and the lawyers continued their argument in private. It was over the loud objection of the Army prosecutor, Capt. Aubrey M. Daniel 3d, who said: "The government's position is that this is a public trial and it should be closed only for good cause."

The judge ordered the closed session anyway, permitting Mr. Boyce's lawyer to attend, to discuss "what action should be taken against this witness for refusing to answer these questions," and whether Mr. Boyce might decide to provide a limited account of the My Lai activity, restricted to questions which are not incriminating.

In announcing the protest to Moscow, the State Department referred to the charge by the Soviet ship's captain that Mr. Kudrinski had stolen some \$2,000 of ship's funds.

This charge of stealing, State Department spokesman John King said, "should have been handled through the U.S. judicial system" after the man had been granted at least temporary refuge.

At the order of Coast Guard officials, the skipper of the U.S. cutter Vigilant, which had been lying alongside the Russian ship conference, allowed several Soviet seamen to board his ship to seize Mr. Kudrinski and drag him back to his own vessel.

The State Department thus indirectly rebuked the Coast Guard for not sheltering the would-be defector. A Coast Guard spokesman said Tuesday that there were no clear guidelines for handling such cases.

Red Claims Rejected in Paris

U.S. Defends Efforts to Aid POWs

PARIS, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—American negotiator David E. Bruce told the North Vietnamese here today that the United States would continue to take the necessary steps to protect its reconnaissance pilots and to do everything in its power to secure the release of captured American airmen.

Mr. Bruce was speaking at the first session of the Paris peace talks to be held since the American air strikes on the North on Nov. 21.

Last week's session was canceled after the Hanoi and Viet Cong delegations refused to attend in protest against the raids.

Mr. Bruce also declared: "After almost two years of the Paris meetings, no productive negotiations whatsoever have taken place." He attributed this lack of progress to the other side's refusal to start genuine discussions.

Hanoi's Xuan Thuy told Mr. Bruce that the United States could not prevent the North Vietnamese people from "fulfilling their obligations toward their compatriots of the South."

He ridiculed American explanations of the new air raids and charged that the United States was preparing further acts of war against his country.

But Mr. Thuy said that the Johnson administration had also attempted an aerial war of destruction in Yain.

This had not stopped the North Vietnamese for struggling "at the side of our compatriots of the South."

House Unit Sets
Peace Condition

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (UPI).—The House Armed Services Committee voted 28-1 today to recommend that the United States refuse to negotiate with North Vietnam on other questions "until there is substantive progress on the prisoner-of-war issue."

The recommendation was in an amendment to a resolution commending the officers and men who raided a prison camp near Hanoi on Nov. 21 in an unsuccessful attempt to free American POWs.

Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C., committee chairman, who sponsored the amendment, said that he understood that the State Department opposed it.

Rep. Otis G. Pike, D., N.Y., spoke against the amendment. "Let us suppose the other side accepted President Nixon's standstill cease-fire offer," he said. "We couldn't agree to it unless we had made progress on the prisoner issue. I give high priority to the prisoner issue, but I give highest priority to stopping the killing."

Some Pacification Success

The main theme of his findings was that despite some successes in pacification, particularly in the performance by newly elected officials in South Vietnamese villages, there has been a general failure in police and intelligence efforts aimed at eliminating the Viet Cong apparatus in the country.

Sir Robert's report was said to have emphasized that success in other aspects of pacification cannot solve the basic political problem in Vietnam after the withdrawal of the bulk of American forces so long as the Viet Cong apparatus remains virtually intact.

Despite continuing administrative optimism over pacification, as expressed in public statements, there are officials here with extensive experience in Vietnam who privately not only share Sir Robert's new conclusions but also argue that the South Vietnamese political and security situation is so fragile as to pose a critical threat to the Saigon government even in the presence of "residual" American combat forces.

Sir Robert's report followed an earlier assessment by Mr. Nixon by the CIA that more than 30,000 Communist agents had been infiltrated into the Saigon government, including the office of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Report Was Published

When The New York Times published on Oct. 19 an article based on the CIA report, White House

officials said that the U.S. raids were aimed at missile and anti-aircraft sites and related facilities.

"Contrary to your claims, no U.S. planes were shot down," he added. Mr. Thuy repeated the North Vietnamese claim that six aircraft, including a helicopter, were brought down.

Mr. Bruce said that the attacks were in response to North Vietnamese action against unarmed reconnaissance planes and were south of the 19th parallel.

He said that the North Vietnamese were aware that U.S. reconnaissance flights would be on Nov. 1, 1968.

The 193rd session of the National Assembly opened today with a bit of demoralization by the Viet Cong. Mrs. Nguyen Thi last month's air raids on the "bloody crimes," "piracy" and "extremely serious acts" against the Pham Dang Luong that the other side in the Paris talks only for while stepping up acts in South Vietnam.

Adding to concern over the situation is a U.S. intelligence report that the U.S. intelligence community last week in administration, that Mr. Van Cao, a top Thieu aide, had discussed a plan to overthrow the government.

This report said that 6 weeks secret mission he undertook in South Vietnam at Mr. Nixon's request during September and October, before coming to Washington to deliver his report.

Mission in 1969

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10 Acres With Sacred Lake

Ablo Indians to Regain Title Homeland in New Mexico

By William Chapman

INGTON, Dec. 3 (UPI)—The Ablo Indians of Taos, N.M., tested victory at the end of a year-long campaign to regain title to their ancestral homeland, including a sacred lake, in the "white man's" name.

The tribe's spiritual leader, 90-year-old Juan de Jesus Romero, insisted that only the tribe could clear title to the land, which would permit the Pueblo to preserve their culture.

Rocky trees, the lake, called Blue Lake, and sections of land are regarded as sacred, he said, and uninterrupted access is necessary to pass on the tribal culture to young Pueblo.

Under the present government supervision, he complained, tourists have strewn the area with beer cans and other rubbish and have blazed new trails through the woodlands surrounding the lake.

Fear of Precedent

Opponents of the bill had argued the settlement would set a dangerous precedent that would encourage other Indians to seek similar settlements of land, rather than cash.

Sen. Fred Harris, D., Okla., who championed the cause of the Pueblo, called the vote a "great victory—a very symbolic victory for all Indians."

In other congressional action:

The House moved yesterday toward approval of a \$2.8 billion compromise housing bill after narrowly rejecting a stripped-down substitute backed by the Nixon administration. The actions are subject to final votes expected today, but the lines appeared firm.

The House was given a choice among three measures—a \$7 billion three-year bill reported by the Banking Committee, a \$2.8 billion one-year measure offered by Rep. Robert G. Stephens Jr., D., Ga., and a stopgap measure backed by the administration and offered by Rep. Garry Brown, R., Mich.

The committee bill went into apparent disarray when the chairman of the housing subcommittee, Rep. William A. Barrett, D., Pa., announced his acceptance of the Stephens substitute. It was backed also by the ranking Republican member of the committee, Rep. William B. Widnall of New Jersey.

Meanwhile, the House defeated by a 201-94 unrecorded tally vote, the Brown version, which essentially would have continued existing programs into next year, leaving for later consideration any innovations.

The Senate Finance Committee, on a pair of ten-to-four votes yesterday, gave final approval to restoration of the "man-in-the-house" rule and the one-year residency requirement for federal welfare programs.

The committee, nearing completion of work on the Social Security bill, also inserted a provision which barred the Office of Economic Opportunity legal services from financing lawsuits designed to "nullify" federal statutes or policy on welfare and Social Security.

The legal services provision was directly related to the residency and "man-in-the-house" provisions. Lawsuits brought by OEO legal services resulted in a 1968 Supreme Court decision striking down the one-year residency requirement for welfare in 40 states and the District of Columbia, and in a 1970 Supreme Court decision all but nullifying the then-existing "man-in-the-house" rule.

Four first-term senators proposed yesterday an overhaul of Senate procedures to put long-winded speakers at the end of the daily schedule, and to give members of Congress one long week-end off each month.

The proposals were made by Sens. William S. G. P. Ohio, Richard Schweiker, R., Pa., Alan Cranston, D., Calif., and Harold E. Hughes, R., Iowa.

Unit Backs Request

OTON, Dec. 3 (UPI)—Foreign Affairs Committee approved President request for \$500 million in aid economic aid for Cambodia, Korea, Indonesia, Jordan and South Vietnam.

On the committee voted \$15 million for Pakistan. request was approved on vote after several attempts to fund for Cambodia. approval is expected as major opposition in where most of the tests must be approved late Foreign Relations

Trial Lawyer Still Lost;

ing Accused Turns Up

ELLES, Dec. 3 (Reuters)—The Hinman murder charge this morning.

Manson and Susan Atkins, another defendant in the Tate case, have also been charged with the Hinman murder.

Two other members of Manson's family charged in the Tate case are Patricia Krenwinkel, and Miss Van Houten.

Prosecutor Vincent Bugliosi has said a trial may have to be declared for Miss Van Houten if Mr. Hughes, missing since Monday, is not found by the weekend. She would then probably be retried separately, he added.

Attorney Booked

HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 3 (AP)—Paul Fitzgerald, one of the defense attorneys in the Tate trial, was booked today for investigation of drunken driving, police reported.

Mr. Fitzgerald, 33, counsel for Miss Krenwinkel, was released on his own recognizance and ordered to appear in court Dec. 17.

A policeman said he stopped Mr. Fitzgerald's car after it was observed traveling at a high speed on a Hollywood street. The policeman said the attorney refused to take a sobriety test.



United Press International

SPARKS AND SMOKE—A pall of smoke rises in Cleveland over a morning fire which caused a million dollars' damage to St. Francis Catholic Church, the hullw shell of which can be seen at left, and to the church school, obscured by the smoke. At lower right is the vacant apartment building where the fire began and from where sparks were blown onto the church.

Senate Refuses More Funds To Help Build American SST

(Continued from Page 1)

John A. Volpe issued a statement expressing regret over the defeat and charging opponents with spreading misinformation about the SST. He said that the administration would seek to have all or part of the funds restored at a Senate-House conference on the \$2.7 billion Department of Transportation money measure.

The total expenditure, which supporters estimated as about \$1.3 billion and critics as more than \$5 billion, was slated to help Boeing and General Electric provide the prototypes.

Most early assessments showed that the SST measure would pass the Senate easily as it had breezed through the House, but conservatives and fiscal conservatives continued quietly sniping away at the measure and by the time the vote came around the Senate was almost evenly divided.

Opponents used the major arguments that the effects of the SST on the environment were unknown but that tests with other supersonic planes had produced high-altitude pollution and unbearable noise levels.

Backers contended that the SST would be built, if not by the United States then by the Russians or by an Anglo-French combine. They said that U. S. failure to capture at least part of the SST market would jeopardize America's pre-eminence as a builder of commercial aircraft.

Today's defeat does not mean that the battle is over. It is expected that the administration will try to revive the project, especially with a new Congress coming in next month.

But the extent of the defeat, far wider than anyone expected, does mark a major shift in Senate sentiment.

Later, Transportation Secretary

Award Winner

Rebuffs Nixon

In White House

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (Reuters)—President Nixon was startled and apparently angered today when a 19-year-old girl, invited to the White House to receive a public service award, questioned his sincerity and protested against the Vietnam war.

The girl, Debra Jean Sweet, a university student from Madison, Wis., said she told the President: "I find it hard to believe in your sincerity in giving the award until you get us out of the war in Vietnam."

Mr. Nixon frowned and was overheard to reply: "We are doing our best."

Almost immediately afterward, Mr. Nixon left the room where the public ceremony had been staged, declining a request by the official White House photographer to pose for a photograph with the four recipients.

Miss Sweet won her award for her work in raising funds to help the hungry in the United States and Latin America by organizing a 30-mile march by about 3,000 high school students which raised \$25,000.

Clashes Break Out in Amman; 2 Jordan Policemen Wounded

AMMAN, Dec. 3 (UPI)—Two attacks against several police policemen were wounded in four posts in Amman two weeks ago. The fighting broke out in Amman today, a government spokesman said.

The officers were hit when two police cars drew fire while patrolling the city, he said. Two police stations also were struck by gunfire, but no injuries were reported.

"Competent authorities have taken charge of the situation," the spokesman said.

The fighting was the first reported in Jordan since army troops overran a dissident guerrilla position near the northern town of Jerash last week. At least three persons were killed in those clashes.

The spokesman said the Amman outbreaks today occurred in four separate areas of the city. The first erupted when "armed elements" opened fire on a police car, wounding its driver, shortly after dusk, he said.

Gunfire later hit another police car, injuring a sergeant, and raked the two police stations, the spokesman said.

Israel Establishes Gaza Settlement

GAZA, Dec. 3 (AP)—Israel has set up its first settlement in the Gaza Strip, now occupied territory, since 1948.

Kfar Darom, a para-military settlement which opened Monday, is east of Dr. el-Balah refugee camp. The settlers are young men and women of Nahal, a branch of the army which often founds settlements before a civilian population takes over.

The settlers live in tents surrounded by a wooden stockade, but permanent housing should be completed within six months, government sources said.

Kfar Darom is named after a kibbutz destroyed in the 1948 Egyptian-Israeli war. Deputy Premier Yigal Allon said recently settlements of this kind would be protected in a peace settlement.

Another Cosmos Up

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today launched the second Cosmos unmanned satellite in two days, Tass said. The latest Sputnik Cosmos-333, went into a nearly circular orbit.

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Nation's Tolerance Praised

Pontiff Arrives in Indonesia
As Moslems Observe Holiday

DJAKARTA, Dec. 3 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI, on the homeward leg of his 29,000-mile Asian voyage, arrived in Djakarta today in the midst of Indonesia's biggest Moslem holiday. He praised the country and its government for its religious and racial tolerance.

Pope Paul, 73, plans to stay in

Pierre Bedard,

Franco-American

Official, Is Dead

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Pierre Bedard, 75, who had for many years taken a prominent role in French-American diplomatic and cultural activities, died today.

A native of Lyons, Mass., he was director of the French Institute in the United States for 23 years, vice-president general of the Fed-eration of French Alliances in the United States and Canada.

In World War I, Mr. Bedard served as an officer in the U.S. Army, as an interpreter with the American permanent military rep-resentative on the Supreme War Council in Versailles, and as an assistant secretary on the American delegation to the peace conference.

Ruth Law Oliver

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3 (AP)—Pioneer woman aviator Ruth Law Oliver, 79, died Tuesday.

She bought her first airplane in 1912 from Orville Wright when she was 21 and became known as both the first woman to loop the loop in a plane and to fly at night.

On Nov. 16, 1916, she flew in a Curtiss biplane nonstop from Grant Park on the Chicago lakefront to Hornell, N.Y., in six hours and seven minutes—a distance record of 680 miles—and continued to Binghamton, N.Y., and later Governor's Island in New York for a new speed record.

After World War I, she and her husband, Charles Oliver, operated Ruth Law's Flying Circus. She gave up flying in 1922 at the urging of her husband.

Mrs. Antoine Pinay

SAINT-CHAMAND, France, Dec. 3 (AP)—Mrs. Antoine Pinay, the wife of the former French Premier and Foreign Minister, died today.

Mr. Pinay is still mayor of Saint-Chamand and president of the regional council of the Loire de-partment.

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— THAILAND —

BANGKOK

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club, swimming. Cable: SHAWAN.

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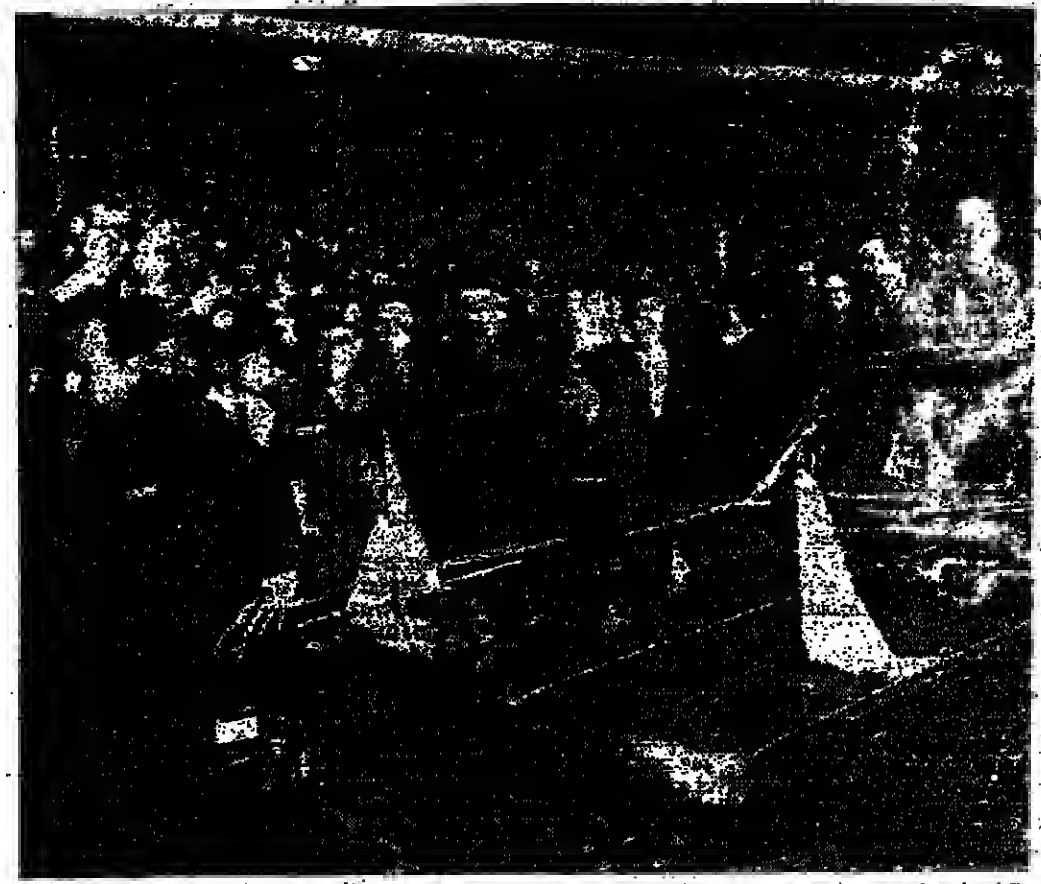
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HARD ROAD TO PRAYER—Guards around Pope Paul's car struggle with tightly packed crowds in Djakarta stadium as the Pope arrives to celebrate evening m

Cost Placed at \$185 Million

World Bank Plans Pakistan Reconstruction

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT).

Officials of the World Bank estimated yesterday that it will cost \$185 million to reconstruct the area of East Pakistan that was devastated by a cyclone and tidal wave on Nov. 12 and 13.

The officials said that the bank had drawn up a comprehensive plan for reconstruction that has been accepted by the government of Pakistan as a blueprint for restoring the livelihood and economy of the wrecked region.

The bank's figure was believed to be the first that has been set on reconstruction, as opposed to relief, for recovery from the storm that took at least 176,000 and per-haps 600,000 lives. About 2.5 million persons are homeless and starving.

The bank's proposal included plans for restoring homes, water supplies, farms, livestock, boats, roads and embankments for flood control to the post-storm level.

Future Protection

The program also included plans for shelters, protected water supplies, emergency food provisions, jeties and an improved warning system to lessen the loss of life and the impact of future storms.

The reconstruction plan was intended to dovetail with the current three-year, \$1.6 billion flood-control and economic-development program financed by a consortium that comprises the bank and

11 nations, including the United States.

The bank officials, some of whom had just returned from Pakistan, said that action on reconstruction program was urgent. They pointed out that the reconstruction season will end in May when the monsoon rains begin.

The project in East Pakistan puts the bank, formally known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, back into the reconstruction business for the first time since the end of the post-World War II period.

The bank contributed to reconstruction in Biafra after the civil war and in Peru after the earth-

quake last summer but not scale envisaged in East Pa-

The bank's president, Robert McNamara, has been enth

about broadening the bank

activities.

Top Financial Role

The officials said that it

would take a central role i

ing Pakistan to round up f

for the plan and would

within a few days how i

would put up itself. The

advanced nations will be a

contribute the rest. The P

government will manage

construction, with advice

bank experts.

The \$185 million needed

construction is a compa

small amount since East P

is a primitive area in w

capita income is only ab

annually. The funds need

pare roughly with the

Americans spend for seeds,

and potted plants every

weeks.

Meanwhile, relief effort

moved forward. A total

million has been allocated

nations, international orga

and private groups for r

East Pakistan.

George M. Elsey, pres

the American Red Cross, a

ed yesterday that three m

Cross specialists in disas

two from the United Sta

one from Japan, will join t

Cross representatives are

East Pakistan.

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GIs Stay Foes Cut Europe Units

Message NATO

(Continued from Page 1)
made by the United States and ready to be restored to the members that although the United States did not follow its military to Cambodia with military.

the council that the states were currently conducting an extensive study of its with the objectives of contacts and exchanges with China, but that it would not deviate support of the Chinese.

He said that the states were currently conducting an extensive study of its with the objectives of contacts and exchanges with China, but that it would not deviate support of the Chinese.

IO Delays ope Talks

(Continued from Page 1)
is Berlin and only Berlin.

his, Mr. Rogers put a stress on the idea force reductions, pointing out that they were balanced, and he assured by small.

on ministers of the es, France, Britain and any all emphasized that nations were going to y difficult. The West made it clear that accept Moscow's ideas must cut all political West Berlin.

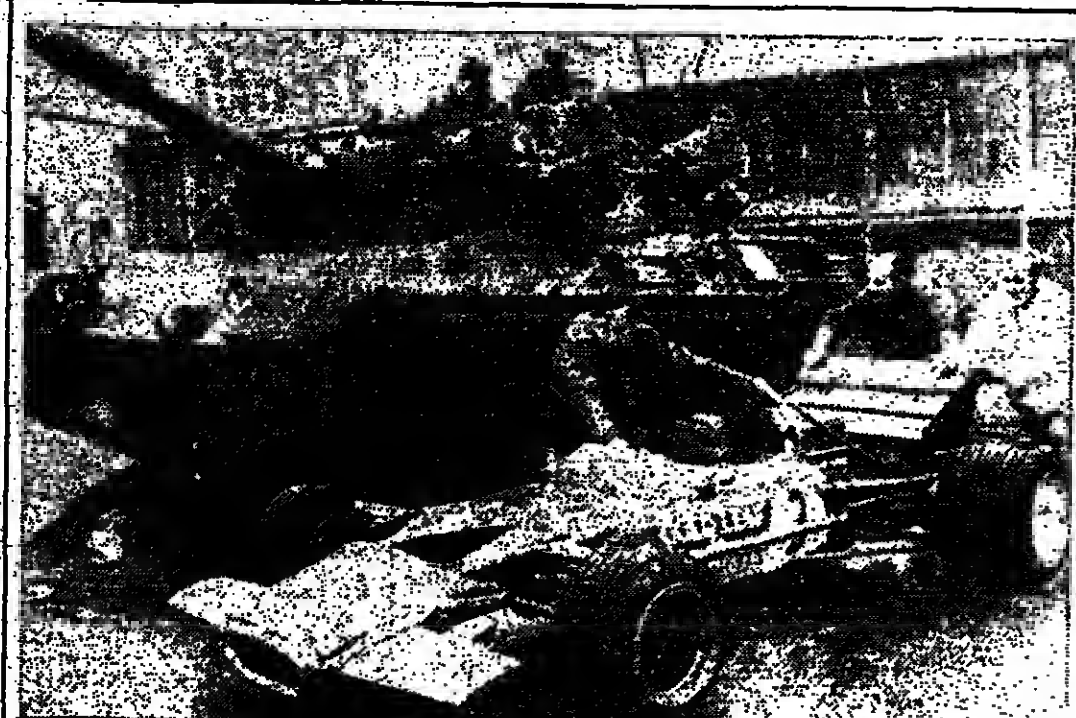
umann spelled out today that Bonn must represent West Berlin commercial agreements r arrangements. The les also seem to gain that Moscow is to gain West Berlin during.

plan also calls for s in access to West West Germany and st and West Berlin, negotiations improvement. Moscow to admit to cultural and some po-between Bonn and West

generally held here that s have wanted to reach of Berlin agreement, en kept from it by the rans' intransigence; latest Big Four meet-in last month is being e Western allies as one s since this round began s ago, there is hope old stand today may s at the next meet-

el pointed out that as TO was in agreement equate Berlin solution und, the council should in exploratory contacts he Warsaw Pact coun-european neutrals which ipate in a security con-e seems to be a con-ATO that the Finnish e preparatory talks at a ditorial level might be a begin.

eparatory talks would blish an agenda, which da items such as a e of force and creation ies plus the more ditions over troop reduc-what is being called sion—that is, a free om of citizens between the



TO EACH HIS SPEED—One of the fastest tanks, the Leopard, and one of the fastest racing cars, the Lotus Formula 1, pass each other in low gear at the Essen fairgrounds. Both will be shown, but at different exhibitions, at the West German fair.

Red Nations Hope for Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders stressed the need to convene the security conference as soon as possible and asserted there was "no reason" to delay. They proposed that "multilateral consultations" preparing the conference begin right away.

On the question of East Germany's demand for international recognition the bloc took a middle line. The declaration expressed "unanimous solidarity with the peace policy of East Germany and called for 'establishment of equal relations' between it and other states.

The bloc also backed East Germany's demand for acceptance in the United Nations General Assembly. But it failed to support Mr. Ulbricht's insistence on diplomatic recognition by West Germany.

Instead it accorded him only a "broadly interpretable formula calling for 'relations on the basis of generally valid norms of international law' between the two German states." West Germany has steadfastly refused diplomatic recognition to East Germany on the ground that their relations must reflect the special nature of "two states of the German nation."

It was noted also that the declaration gave priority to Moscow's relations with Bonn. It dealt with the East German issues only after upbraiding the "eminent significance" of the Bonn-Moscow treaty.

Parisian Admits Kidnapping Two Children in Year

PARIS, Dec. 3 (AP).—A 37-year-old cab driver today admitted kidnapping two children within an eight-month period in order to pay for a house he was building in the suburbs.

Police said the confession by Mohammed Liefrenni, 37, found unharmed yesterday, and that of Cayla Benamoun, 9, who was returned safely last April after payment of 30,000 francs (\$5,400) ransom.

The 50,000 francs (\$8,000) ransom for Alain Lehard, son of a business executive, was recovered after a passing truck driver picked it up in a satchel and turned it over to the police before Liefrenni could get to it.

Police said Liefrenni had already been a suspect in the Carole Benamoun kidnapping, which was carried out in a manner similar to that of the Lehard child.

Short Hem to Cost a Hen

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—A Rhodesian tribal leader, Chief Musama, has banned women in his chieftdom from wearing dresses with hemlines above the knee. Offenders will be fined a hen on the first offense and a goat on the second.

Trial of 16 Basques Begins; Strikes Hit Northern Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

ETA not only pinned the blame on the small breakaway group but also said it did not approve of such a method in the struggle against Spanish authorities.

In Bilbao, the biggest city of the Basque provinces, 16 factories were paralyzed as 20,000 workers went on strike to protest the trial. In San Sebastian, another estimated 20,000 workers were on strike. At one point, the police used tear gas to disperse strikers in an industrial district.

The smaller Basque industrial towns of Bermeo and Mondragon were reported hit by a strike that affected shops as well as factories. Elsewhere, political prisoners went on a hunger strike in Barcelona's city prison, and some

Magazine Suit Called Off by Women's Lib

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (UPI).—About 35 supporters of women's liberation have ended a two-day demonstration against Cosmopolitan magazine in support of demands for \$15,000 in "reparations" and a monthly feminist column.

Two members of the Women's Strike Coalition on the magazine met briefly yesterday with editor Helen Gurley Brown, author of "Sex and the Single Girl." Another meeting was set for tomorrow.

The coalition called for: • "An immediate end to advertising and articles which perpetuate the image of women as sexual conveniences for men."

• Payment of \$15,000 "in reparation for damages done by these articles and advertising in perpetuation (of) the oppression of women." The money would be used to organize a Dec. 12 march on New York Mayor John Lindsay's house to seek 24-hour, or monthly controlled child-care centers, free abortion on demand and no forced sterilization.

• Publication of a Cosmopolitan issue devoted to the women's strike last Aug. 28 and the upcoming Dec. 13 march and its demands.

• A feminist column as a regular feature of the monthly magazine.

Australia Bars Flight By Soviet Jet at Base

CANBERRA, Dec. 3 (UPI).—The government has banned a Russian jet from flying over an American-Australian defense communications base in this country. The Foreign Affairs Department announced today.

A department spokesman said the plane would have a clear view of the base, at Pine Gap, believed monitoring U.S. "spy in the sky" satellites, if it landed and took off from Alice Springs, south of Darwin.

Unions Decry Restrictive Proposals Tories Press Hotly Disputed Labor Legislation

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Dec. 3 (NYT).—Shrieking protests from union leaders and Labor politicians greeted the publication today of the government's controversial bill to regulate industrial relations.

The bill confirms the Conservatives' intention to press ahead with the restrictive proposals first outlined in October, despite the crescendo of opposition from the unions and their political supporters.

The bill is scheduled for a second reading, or approval in principle, in the House of Commons before Christmas. Enactment is expected before summer.

Robert Carr, employment secretary, described the bill in a statement as "the first comprehensive industrial relations act in British history." The bill would bring Britain's chaotic labor-management relations within a legal framework for the first time.

The prospect of passage by the Conservative majority has not discouraged the opposition. A rump group of union militants has been trying to organize a crippling one-day protest strike for Dec. 8 over the objections of union leaders who fear adverse public reaction.

Today, Mr. Carr denounced the planned strike as Communist inspired. Although support for the strike has slackened from earlier enthusiasm, disruption of subway, airport, shipping and industrial activities is still feared. About 400,000 men may be involved. Strike leaders have called for 1 million.

Victor Feather, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, while opposing the strike, said that he would continue a campaign "to persuade the British people that the bill must not be allowed to reach the statute book."

Other union leaders were more forceful. Hugh Scanlon of the Engineering Union called the bill "iniquitous." The miners' chief, Lawrence Daly, said that it was "a bill for scabs and non-unionists." Alan Fisher of the Public Employees Union saw "more freedom for union-busting bosses."

Mrs. Barbara Castle, employment secretary under the former Labor government, said that it was a black day for the unions. Earlier she had pledged a line-by-line fight against the bill and repeal when the Labor party returned to power.

The provisions of the bill generally follow the proposals outlined earlier. One new detail is that big unions may have to pay companies compensation totaling \$240,000 for offenses under the bill.

The bill provides for a National Industrial Relations Court comparable to the National Industrial Relations Board in the United States. It creates a presumption that contracts are enforceable at law unless otherwise specified and empowers the government to seek injunctions to prevent a strike during a 60-day cooling-off period and a secret ballot in disputes threatening the national interests.

Individuals would be granted the statutory right to belong or not to belong to a union. Closed shops would be outlawed. But authorization would be given for agency shops, whereby a union represents shops, whereby a union represents shops, whereby a union represents shops.

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employees except conscientious objectors, who may contribute to a charity.

There is also a long list of "unfair industrial relations practices" commission of which could make offenders liable to prosecution. Wildcat strike leaders could be subject to court action for inducing others to join such strikes.

However, the bill does not interfere with the right to strike whatever the circumstances, nor does it make any provision for ordering anyone back to work.

All of these provisions would be new for Britain as this country moves toward the labor legislation set down in the United States by the Wagner Act and other laws in the 1930s and by the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947.

The former Labor government proposed broadly similar industrial relations legislation last year but retreated under fierce attack from

trade union leaders. The unions provide the Labor party's principal financial support.

During the last five years, the Conservatives have been promising major union reform. And they made such action part of their platform in their election campaign last June.

The Tories are now embarked, within six months of taking office, on a determined effort to rescue this country from what they see as industrial anarchy.

Government figures recently showed that this will be the worst year for strikes since 1926, the year of the General Strike. Days lost in the first ten months of 1970 totaled 8.6 million, more than in any full year since 1926, when 161.3 million days were lost.

The industrial relations bill is regarded as the most significant piece of legislation for the Tories' first year in office.

British Gallery Urges Country To Keep Portrait

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP).—Britain's National Gallery, the treasure trove of art overlooking Trafalgar Square, tonight pleaded for the Velasquez portrait of Juan de Pareja to be kept in Britain.

The Wilton Gallery of New York bought the portrait on Nov. 27 in an auction at Christie's for a world record price of \$5,234,000.

A National Gallery statement said: "The trustees at their meeting today, taking note of the sum paid for this masterpiece at Christie's on Nov. 27, reaffirmed their long-maintained conviction that it ought not to leave this country and that it ought to be acquired for the National Gallery collection at Trafalgar Square."

The Trade and Industry Department must issue an export license before Wilton can take the portrait out of Britain.

Britons Facing Electrical Cuts

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Britons are threatened with a cold, dark Christmas because of a nationwide slowdown by power station workers who want higher wages.

Their union leaders last night rejected an offer of a \$4.80-a-week pay increase. Orders were being sent today to 125,000 manual workers to refuse overtime work and to work to rule from midnight on Sunday.

The effect could be dimmer house lights, cooler electric fires and cooking ranges and weaker television pictures as voltage drops throughout the country.

The unions want pay increases averaging nearly \$14.40 a week.

FDA Effects Ban Of a Diet Pill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—The Food and Drug Administration announced yesterday that it has forced off the market a diet pill that once was widely used.

The last of 112 companies that formerly produced appetite-depressant pills made of synthetic thyroid hormone and amphetamine has agreed under court order to a market recall, the FDA said. The firm, Lemmon Pharmacal Co., is withdrawing 3.3 million tablets and capsules valued at \$100,000.

The conclusion of the drive against thyroid-amphetamine combinations came two years after the National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council said the pills could cause heart damage and did not work, anyway, for people with normal thyroid glands.



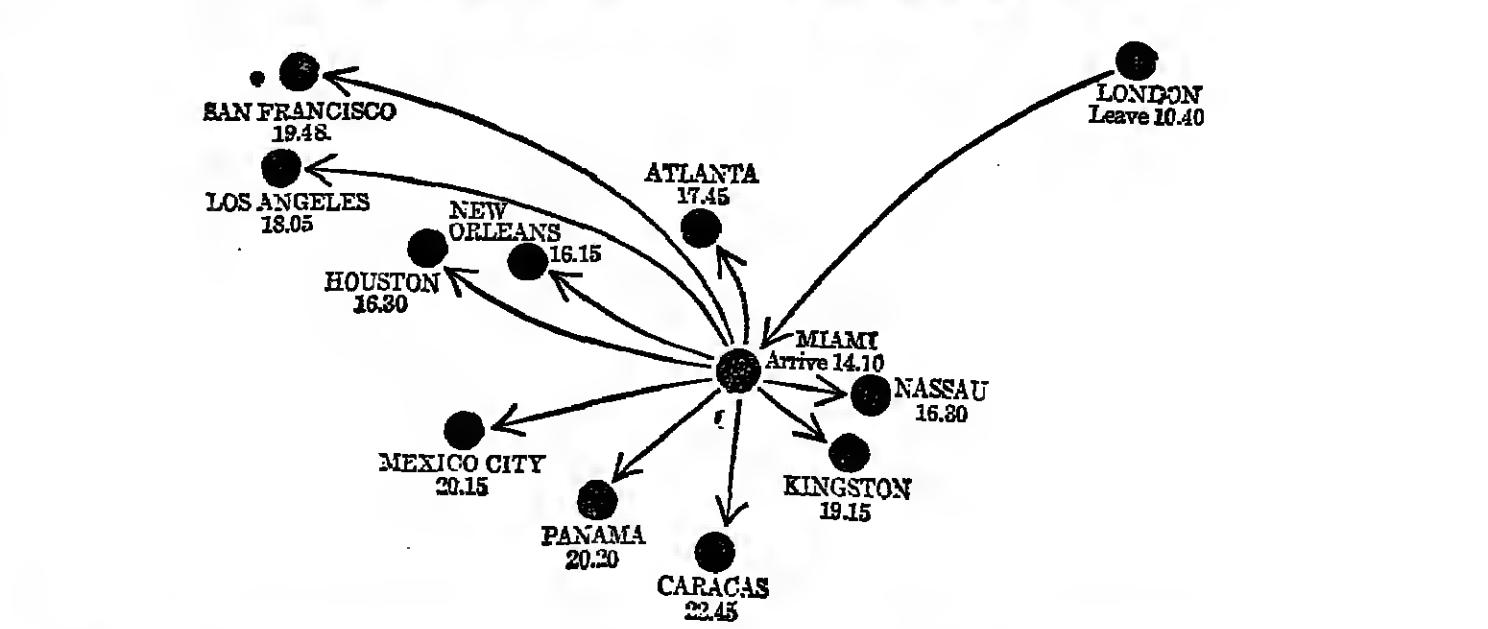
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Diplomatic Rearmament?

It is, on the surface, curious that NATO should be committing itself to a billion-dollar program, strengthening its forces, and the United States should be promising no reduction in its own power in Europe at a time when West Germany has been making treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland, when discussions are under way about Berlin, and when the prospects for a general European security conference seem better than at any time since Potsdam.

Yet much the same thing has happened between the Soviet Union and the United States in respect to missiles and nuclear arsenals. The strategic arms limitation talks were preceded, and have been accompanied, by a spurt of activity by both super-powers in building up strategic armaments.

This does not necessarily mean that the current arms race is purely diplomatic, unfortunately. There is enough poisonous suspicion in the air: enough evidence of genuine arms competition and striving for strategic advantage to make it impossible to be comfortable as the diplomats sit with lighted cigarettes among the carelessly and profusely heaped piles of explosives. Nevertheless, however dangerous the practice of negotiation by piling up weapons may be, it is still better than accumulating the inflammables with no thought of negotiation at all.

It is to be noted that Mr. Nixon's assurance to NATO that there would be no reduction of American troop strength was accompanied by the qualification that this applied only so long as Soviet troops were maintained at

present levels. Moreover, NATO made it plain that it was concerned to reach a Berlin agreement by refusing to enter into a security conference with the East until this had been accomplished. The NATO action paralleled Bonn's refusal to submit its treaties with the East for ratification until something constructive had been done about the divided former capital.

In other words, the present rearmament, on the part of the West, at least, is conditional. It could be reduced by reciprocity from the East, and the combined military-diplomatic effort is focusing, initially, on Berlin.

Evidently, Walter Ulbricht's regime is regarded as the sticking point so far as purely European questions are concerned. And much of what might be accomplished outside Europe depends upon that Continent. It may be completely fallacious to assume that if East Germany enters the mood of adjustment and accommodation, NATO and the Warsaw Pact group could reach an accord. But all the past history of the jittery group of Stalinists gathered about Ulbricht, all the record of successful negotiation by Willy Brandt's government in Moscow and Warsaw, tends to confirm that assumption.

An agreement on Berlin might not end the Soviet penetration of the Mediterranean. It might not accelerate the SALT talks, or help toward a settlement in the Middle East. It might not justify the belief that strengthening NATO is diplomatic rearmament. But it certainly would be a large advance toward sanity in the conduct of the affairs of Europe and the world.

Mr. Laird's Credibility Gap

Dishonesty is a charitable word to describe Defense Secretary Laird's explanation of why he failed to tell the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the Nov. 21 bombing of North Vietnam included air strikes in the Hanoi area. "I only answer the questions that are asked," he said.

A sharper characterization was employed by Sen. Fulbright, when asked in a television interview if Mr. Laird had been "candid." "They misrepresent the facts. Obviously he did, and they do it all the time," Mr. Fulbright said.

It was this comment that has impelled Mr. Laird to answer "innuendoes that I had not been truthful." The defense secretary said that he had acknowledged at a closed hearing of the Senate Armed Services Committee Nov. 24 that there had been about a dozen strike missiles fired against Communist anti-aircraft installations in connection with the abortive prisoner-of-war rescue attempt. But at the open hearings of the Foreign Relations Committee that

same day, he said, "Because perhaps members of the committee were not as prepared as they might be, the question was not asked."

The question had been put, however, at Mr. Laird's press conference the previous day. "Were there any instances where our forces in this search-and-rescue operation, or the diversionary forces, did any bombing at all or any strafing?" the defense secretary was asked. Mr. Laird's reply was evasive. He said there was "a very minimum of firing" directed at the guard tower and other facilities during the helicopter landing inside the prisoner-of-war compound. At another point, he said that the diversionary feints off the North Vietnamese coast by Navy planes involved such maneuvers as lighting flares, "but there was no ordnance involved as far as North Vietnam was concerned above the 19th parallel."

Mr. Fulbright's comment that "they misrepresent the facts" seems beyond challenge. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Kidnapped Consul

Why did the kidnapers of Mr. Beihl pick on him rather than one of the other 40-odd foreign consuls (in San Sebastian)? Was it because the West German government has acquired a reputation, possibly unjustified, for being more ready than some others to urge capitulation in such cases? It seems possible. German pressure on the Guatemalan government in March to reverse its decision not to give in to the demands of the kidnapers of Count von Sprei was extreme, and much publicized. Tragically, Count von Sprei was murdered. In June the German ambassador to Brazil was kidnapped and then freed in exchange for 40 political prisoners held by the Brazilian government. In July two German technicians were seized in Bolivia and freed four days later in exchange for ten prisoners. In the case of the air passengers hijacked by Palestinians, the Bonn government was only with difficulty restrained from making a separate deal for the return of its nationals.

It would indeed be most unfortunate if ever it came to be accepted by the fraternity that West German diplomats and officials represented the "best buy" for the purposes of blackmail. The Bonn government could help to check any such tendency by announcing that it will refrain from intervention in future.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The kidnapping is a foolish and desperate move. It seems bound to harm the cause of the Basque people, for it can hardly be imagined that a regime as tough and ex-

perienced as that of Gen. Franco will be intimidated by such a kidnapping. On the contrary, even if the consul is released quickly, which would certainly be the best outcome, the authorities will probably act even more harshly where Basque aspirations are in question.

Outside Spain there is widespread sympathy for the Basques. They are a unique and proud people, who have been in the vanguard of the struggle to achieve the kind of civil liberties which most of the Spanish people as a whole desire.

Their case is a strong one. But kidnapping of innocent people will not advance their claims.

—From the Times (London).

After Brussels

The Atlantic Council—of which France is a member—will deal with political problems. The major problem remains the attitude to be adopted toward the Soviet plan of a European security conference. The Kremlin sees many advantages in such a conference. The conclusion of a non-aggression pact, which would be its logical consequence, would not only confirm the changes that took place in Europe after World War II, but would give the Western powers a sense of security that would lead them to slacken their vigilance and to accept a more or less rapid withdrawal of the Americans.

The question for the Soviets is eventually to cause a dismantling of NATO. If the allies decide after all to make a step toward the conference desired by the Soviets, that step could only be a limited and very cautious one.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 4, 1895

PARIS—The wine crop this year shows an important decrease in quantity, but the quality is reportedly good. Only two-thirds as much wine is on the market this year in comparison with the 1894 crop, and this is attributed to the heavy rains which fell during flowering time. The exceptional temperature of the autumn, however, had a good influence upon the quality of the wine. In fact, the value of the crop this year is almost equal to last year's.

Fifty Years Ago

December 4, 1920

HELSINKI—Speaking on Soviet policy at a Communist congress in Moscow, Lenin said: "By granting concessions in Siberia to America we seek to poison the dissensions between that country and Japan. Later we shall exploit these dissensions in our own interest. By granting concessions we shall reap a moral victory over the bourgeois nations, which we will compel to aid instead of combating us. We must act this way because one country alone cannot destroy the capitalist regime in the whole world."



Pompidou: I—The Statue

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—During the 18 months of his final retirement General de Gaulle held a unique position in France that can only be compared with the statue of the Commander in Mozart's opera "Don Giovanni." As everyone knows that massive statue came to life and played a fateful role.

So great had de Gaulle's eminence become that even when he withdrew many supporters somehow believed he could abruptly return to the active scene, and there were continual rumors that he might interfere in policy matters by some public statement or declaration in his memoirs.

President Georges Pompidou, his former right-hand aide and subsequently premier, now his successor in the Elysee Palace, never personally considered such a possibility because it did not accord with the general's personality. He found this view confirmed in the volume of de Gaulle's memoirs published just before his death, in which he displayed no hint of a desire to take part in contemporary affairs.

Nevertheless, there remained a certain political reality in the mere fact that rumors of a potential de Gaulle influence continued until the general's sudden death. Now the theory of a living statue has ended. De Gaulle has assumed his final, splendid role in history and Pompidou presides over France's destiny unchallenged, even remotely, by ghosts.

Dispute Discounted

The relationship between de Gaulle and Pompidou was a subject of fascinated speculation ever since the latter was dropped as premier, but Pompidou tends to sniff at published versions of any dispute. Nowadays a photograph of a rather youthful de Gaulle, inscribed at considerable length, is prominently displayed in the president's office.

When Pompidou first announced his presidential candidacy he and the general exchanged long letters which haven't been published.

—Letters—

Vanishing Bushman

Guilt over the spiritual and physical extermination of the American Indians fills newspaper columns more and more. But that same history is repeating itself now in the plight of the Bushmen of Africa. Just as the white settlers would have perished in the New World without the Indian's help, so both black and white owe their African survival to these gentle little people.

There are game reserves dotted across Africa for the preservation of animals threatened with extinction, but this oldest of peoples in the world has had his lands encroached on, his race humiliated by both black and white, his women and children stolen for household help, his pride in himself mutilated and he has been pushed into the desert of Central Africa, where he makes a final stand. But now this little piece of desert is about to be taken away, too. Can't we learn from the lessons of the past and try to help this "ancestor" of all that is noble and good in mankind before he too joins the list of "vanishing breeds"?

ANNIE ROONEY.

Paris.

Vatican in Politics

When is the Vatican going to observe Christ's injunction to "render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's," and get out of Italian politics? There are of course many arguments on the one hand and many arguments on the other as to the means and extent to which churches should exert their moral force on the temporal scene. But the Gospel's emphasis on the spiritual nature of the Christian life and on the heavenly nature of the church seems clear. It would be ironic if the extreme Augustinian application of this concept on the personal level were shown to have been the impetus which accelerated the church's acquisition of temporal power (in the first centuries of this millennium). Others could argue such points better than I. My wish is only that the Vatican get out of Italian politics.

JAMES D. DEERE.

Milan.

De Gaulle never openly supported him in last year's campaign, but Pompidou did not expect support.

He always felt de Gaulle considered him the logical successor but he also always believed the general would not personally endorse any candidate because he wished to avoid being held responsible by history for the latter's own eventual actions.

The timing of de Gaulle's denunciations—April 28, 1969—surprised Pompidou as much as anyone. In the autumn of 1968 he had even started to write a political book. This was unfinished when he became president and he has had to put it on ice because he thinks it unsuitable for a chief of state to publish while in office.

The Final Referendum

Only a very few copies of the partial work have been printed and distributed to his family and closest friends. However, when he launched the project he believed de Gaulle might serve out his second term in office (until Dec. 19, 1972) and that the earliest conceivable date for his retirement would be June, 1970, 30 years after he had formally launched the Free French movement.

Pompidou evidently doesn't share the widespread belief that de Gaulle deliberately couched a national referendum in April, 1969, in such laudable fashion that it would insure his defeat and enable him to retire gracefully. He simply feels the general wanted a renewal of his popular mandate in order to give fresh impetus to his program.

The continuity of Gaullism without de Gaulle has not been altered by the general's death because it had already been well under way. This is essentially a toned-down version of de Gaulle's own policies with more modest and less flamboyantly expressed goals.

The difference now is that Pompidou, a very able man with a personal style of his own, is no longer even indirectly under the shadow of his predecessor. Moreover, the balance of political forces inside France has been subtly altered.

De Gaulle's death produced a powerful emotional shock. Pompidou feels this in a sense helps return the Gaullist movement to its spiritual origins and may even promote broadening of its support. The general's immense personality excited contrasting emotions within the extremes of those who most liked and disliked him.

This element has been removed. Consequently there is less of a difference between pro- and anti-Gaullists who need to think more in terms of the man than his ideas. Today Pompidou feels all Frenchmen are united by their common acknowledgment of de Gaulle's greatness as a national figure. This to some degree helps heal certain of the political divisions that are so habitually inherent in this nation.

There are candles on the tables at Dunster Hall and talk of restoring the Junior Prom. Campus bulletin boards advertise more concerts and poetry readings than political meetings. The Harvard Dramatic Club is performing "The Three Musketeers," of all things, and the fence around the Conservatory is now the Harvard School, which last year bore the flaming Red exhortation "Off the pigs!" now advertises "Funny Girl" at the Agassiz Theater.

The featured story on the front page of Wednesday's Harvard Crimson concerned the forthcoming exhibition by a group of international figure-skating stars, a benefit for the Jimmy Fund for children's cancer research.

Student Actors Tense

It was also considered front-page news by the Crimson editors Tuesday that Harvard students who played extras roles in the film version of "Love Story" are growing "measurably tense" as its Boston premiere approaches. "Love Story" is a sentimental novel about a wealthy, handsome Harvard hockey star and a poor but lovely Redcliffe music major who, as the Crimson said, "defying the theories of class conflict... fall in love, marry and live happily ever after, which doesn't turn out to be very long—only until All McGraw dies of leukemia." The story quoted the manager of the Harvard hockey team, which played itself in the film, as saying the team hoped to have an opening-night party, "contingent upon the schedule of the stars."

There is an undertone of campiness in all this that carries a warning against deadpan acceptance, but the change in tone from the time of last spring's protest

strike against Cambodia and Kent State is too great to be overlooked.

"My wife and I went to a dinner party last weekend with a dozen of my graduate students," one professor remarked, "and there wasn't a single comment about the bombing of North Vietnam or the communist raid on the prisoner-of-war camp near Hanoi. In fact, there wasn't any discussion about any issue all evening. It was entirely gossip and chit-chat. We asked ourselves on the way home what in the world was happening."

A colleague who has written extensively on student attitudes said he finds his undergraduates said they "sorely" miss "the old days" of "the good old days" when there is no change in that, but there is much less hysteria, much less end-of-the-world talk of Fascism being on the way."

The change is most evident in campus politics, which is at a low ebb in all its varieties. Since the bombing of the Center for International Affairs early this fall, radical groups have had great difficulty in mobilizing student protest against the Center or other alleged "imperialist institutions" on campus. In the moderate spectrum, the turnout of student volunteers for the midterm campaign fell embarrassingly short of the sponsors' hopes.

Reaction is seen. What has caused this withdrawal is a matter of some debate, but most students and faculty members see it as a reaction to the emotionalism of last spring's strike.

An undergraduate at a discussion the other night made this observation: "We had just assumed, because it was so often asserted as fact, that we had more idealism, more determination and more drive than others and it was the reaction to the system placed on us that kept us from exerting our power."

"So last spring we demanded that the university shut down to let us carry out our furor and our moral power to bear on the politicians in Washington to protect Cambodia and Kent State. We shut Harvard down, and then most of us used the opportunity to play trispartite."

His classmates nodded agreement as he said, "I don't think the significance of what happened struck many of us at the time. But over the summer we had time to think about it, and I think a lot of us came back less certain that we were the answer to the problems of the world."

That would explain the "sobering" the professor spoke of, but there are some here who think the change goes deeper. A junior faculty member hardly older than

By Richard Eder

MADRID—Shortly after 3 p.m. on Aug. 2, 1968, Meliton Manzanas, head of the political police in the Spanish province of Guipuzcoa, was shot dead on the stairs leading to his apartment in the dingy town of Iruia, on the French border.

It was pouring rain and the night was dim on the stairwell. Nevertheless, Mrs. Manzanas, who had opened the apartment door either because she was expecting her husband for lunch or because she had heard the shots, caught a glimpse of the assailant. According to the police, she grappled with him briefly before he fled.

Yesterday in the city of Burgos, headquarters of the military region that includes the Basque-speaking provinces of San Sebastian and Vizcaya, 16 young Basques went before a military court on charges of killing Inspector Manzanas or complicity with those responsible. Six death sentences and long prison terms have been asked. The court-martial will be a modified form of summary proceeding, with limited rights for the defense and no appeal. The accused, including two women and two priests, have been under arrest for nearly two years.

A Long Struggle
The trial is the most spectacular episode in the government's long fight against the rebellious nationalism of the Basque provinces—in particular against the active, divided, often-bombing Marxist-romantic guerrilla group known as ETA (the initials stand for Euzkadi ta Askatasuna, or "Basque Nation and Liberty").

The court-martial has become a grave political problem for the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, most of whose members, it is safe to say, would like nothing better than to see it shelved.

The harshness of the sentences asked—a total of 738 years and one day—the use of a military court instead of a civilian tribunal and reports of mistreatment to get statements from the defendants in the apparent absence of much evidence—all this has taken the case out of the confines of the Basque provinces and given it a national and international dimension.

Intellectual and professional groups all over Spain have protested. Nineteen prominent Spaniards—all opposed to the government, it is true—were arrested when they met to discuss the launching of a publishing house. The police suspected that they were going to discuss the trial.

The reactions here and abroad will be a serious test for a regime whose divisions are more and more pronounced and which relies for its political momentum on General

Franco, whose 76th birthday today.

The governmental strains on the issue have come to in a number of ways. Last report that important members of the judicial apparatus have doubts about legal aspects, army is described as dividing the matter, and there are reports that Capt. Gen. Tomas Garcia bull, commander of the 2nd district and one of the two or most important military men in Spain, made his displeasure at prospect of death sentences to Franco himself.

Clemency Expected
The feeling both inside and outside the government is the chief of state will commute death sentences, but nobody knows when. When the Communist Julian Garmendia faced a sentence in 1963, the nation's international uproar led Franco to commute it.

The ETA commands both a sympathy and disapproval among Basques. Most of them probably regard commitment to violence as dubious and impractical. On the other hand, most Basques would like autonomy for their region, the total independence of the Basque country, and they resent the government's dictatorial methods something fit for Castilian Andalusians but not for a with ancient democratic traditions. Last week the bishops, Basque diocese of Bilbao or Sebastian indicated that the martial was illegal and condemned the government's severity the Basques.

In the eyes of the Guipuzcoans, the late Iruia Manzanas represented everything that was oppressive about the treatment of the Basques at Spanish Civil War. He was the most hated man in Iruia. After he was killed, it was assumed that ETA leaflets giving credit were simply propaganda and the theory that the was another policeman was held.

Manzanas had led many on Basque meeting places, eating books and penman pointing out those he wanted to be killed. He was said by with first-hand experience taken an active interest in the Basque nationalist cause. He was a man of letters, a writer, a poet, a translator. He was especially marked the suspect was a woman.

His death, according to it, was a tragedy for the of an ETA activist, Javier Iruia, in an encounter with Civil Guard.

If Manzanas was indeed the ETA, it was the only case in five years of what the government terms action of "terrorist-terrorist-Communist."

Two others have taken both committed when ETA were trying to flee the Apart from that, the group's ties have been limited to a dozen successful bank and holdups, the use of plastic to blow up, among other things, the local office of a regional paper, and the printing a tribune of great grand propaganda.

The ETA ideology is characterized by not very rigorous left-wing Roman Catholicism an impatience for action. Those elements led the which may have no more 300 or 400 active members, traditional and more political. The ETA has a constant internal ideological tactical splits—although the split off remain on good terms the others.

Police dossiers give a picture of a plucky but often erratic revolutionary determination. They also give a picture of pressures that may be coming from the ETA's members go from a choir and singing into a bound to be a desperate

Six of the accused are with plotting—and in one carrying out—the killing of Manzanas, and it is for these the sentences are sought. The face general charges of "terrorism" and "terrorism."

The man who is accused actual killing is Francisco Iruia, a stocky, cheerful son of a village squire.

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Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de la Paix, Paris, France. Tel.: 233-24-00. Telex: 28190. Registered Office: Paris, France.

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The Director of the publication is: Walter M. Thayer.

Subscription rates: 1 year \$10.00, 2 years \$18.00, 3 years \$25.00. Single copies 50c.

Advertising rates: 1 line 1 week \$10.00, 1 line 1 month \$25.00, 1 line 3 months \$75.00.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de la Paix, Paris, France.

Second-class postage paid at Paris, France.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1969.

Postage and freight charges extra. Delivery outside the U.S. and Canada subject to additional charges.

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Printed in France.

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22½	23½
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51½	66½
71½	29½
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2	82

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7-5	23 1/4
7-6	47 1/4
7-7	32%
7-8	96
7-9	38
7-10	13%
7-11	38

14	28%
12	53
10	36%
8	9%
6	20%
4	24%
2	20%
0	31%
1	72
2	20%

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in Reserves Shatter -Revaluation Record

PARIS, Dec. 3 (AP)—Germany's gold and foreign currency reserves shattered a record 42.68 billion marks (\$11.66 billion) in ended Nov. 30, the k reported today.

The reserves exceeded the previous 3 billion DM set Oct. 7, the peak of massive on the subsequently re-

re, Price on Urged Democrats

rank C. Porter
TION, Dec. 3 (WP)—of a major economic resident Nixon, Demo-ressional leaders criti-ministration for futile, ic policies which they ependent a recession.

olution, they said, was a freeze on wages and ed by strict White ment of new econ-vice came from the ic adviser for Pres-ly and Johnson, Wal-who said Mr. Nixon deep economic and ble if he merely fol- "game plan."

il, he's really got to and I mean to big labor," Mr. Heller

"sluggish and flabby iving without rekin- of inflation, he said, as "got to use both d his muscle."

House promptly re- all for a temporary is and prices. "There in the President's it is said Press Ec- L. Ziegler.

ortly leader Mike Mont. House speaker ack, D. Mass., and Carl Albert, D. Okla. conference mainly to the administration's "ation alert" issued at alert pointed to ns and the railroad eing major contribut- ing inflationary pres- igh wage settlements, rate argued for, nial attack on grow- ment by asking Con- stantly for a billion- d appropriation to al grants for locally- ed works projects.

rice freeze for an in- of 30-60 days, during the President should gram of voluntary wage-price restraints, atic suggestions, and marks came the day sident is to make a address before the ction of Manufac- work.

was particularly cri- st, the claims of each ers and wages) and ber to the inflation,"

igued that the gov- et specific standards vice behavior to give labor "something to

IIG Suspends Operations in Offshore Fund

REFA Is Closed-End;
Fate of Others Unclear

ROME, Dec. 3.—International Investors Group (IIG) is suspending all sales and redemptions of its major fund, Real Estate Fund of America (REFA), effective today, IIG president Jerome D. Hoffman told AP-Dow Jones in an exclusive interview yesterday.

He refused to say whether the suspension would apply to the group's Fund of the Seven Seas. He did not explain how the suspension would affect IIG Italy S.p.A. or IIG Real Estate Italy S.p.A., for which the group has been seeking Italian government licensing since March.

REFA, with about \$90 million in assets, would become a closed-end fund immediately, Mr. Hoffman said.

Holdings Valued
In an interview early last month, Mr. Hoffman had said that REFA had real estate valued at about \$100 million under management. He had said the fund's net real estate assets then were \$14.5 million to \$15 million in addition to about \$2.5 million in cash.

Yesterday, Mr. Hoffman blamed the failure of REFA on the generally poor climate in the mutual and investment fund industry.

REFA is the second major offshore real estate fund to suspend operations, USIF Real Estate, the big Gramco-managed fund, suspended operations in October.

Mr. Hoffman said he did not know the latest figures on IIG redemptions, but added they have been "quite substantial" in recent weeks. Sales, he said, fell "to nothing."

Repayment Promised
"We have done everything in our capacity to protect investors," he said.

With the halt in redemptions, shareholders will have to wait until REFA assets become liquid before being paid, Mr. Hoffman said. All holders would be paid within two years.

Beside the high redemption rate, IIG's operations have been hampered by difficulties with governments. The firm has effectively ceased business in Great Britain, where IIG sources say, the Board of Trade is investigating its affairs. Five weeks ago, IIG moved its operations from London to Rome.

In late October, IIG withdrew from selling its funds in West Germany.

Greek authorities indicated in April that IIG could not operate there under current law and probably not even under a revised mutual fund law the government plans. The Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade has thus far declined to issue IIG a license to operate here.

GATT Approves EEC African Pact

GENEVA, Dec. 3 (AP)—The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade formally approved today the second five-year Yaounde treaty for association between a group of African states and the European Economic Community.

The approval amounts to a rejection of U.S. criticism that the arrangement hampers the development of free trade.

The GATT council held that the first pact had no adverse effects on any other country.

BP Profit Slippage Curbed In Quarter, Revenues Rise

LONDON, Dec. 3.—British Petroleum reported today a 14 percent slip in third-quarter earnings, an improvement on results earlier in 1970, which clipped the profit slide in the first nine months of the year to 23 percent.

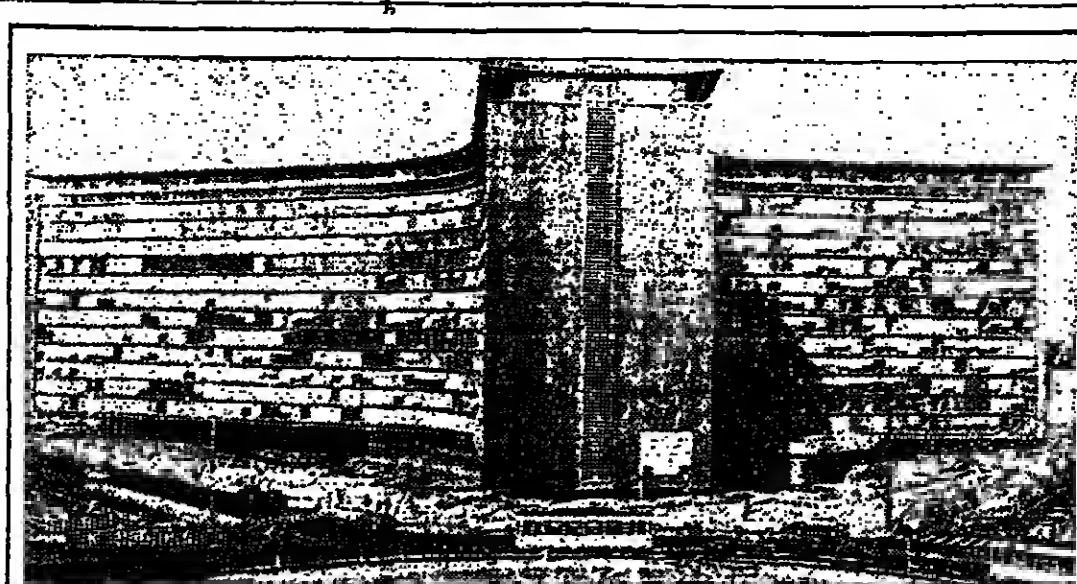
On the stock exchange today, BP shares jumped 3/8 (45 cents) to close at \$27 1/2 (\$9.90).

In the first half of the year, net BP earnings were down 36 percent from the year-earlier level.

Commenting on today's report, BP called the profit performance "unsatisfactory" in view of higher sales volume. The company said recent price increases had given the group some benefit.

But it added that "exceedingly high freight rates" have hurt profits. BP said it expected the relationship of prices to freight costs will improve.

Profits for the quarter came to the equivalent of \$90.64 million, down from \$91.36 million in the



UNSAFE UNDERNEATH—The Common Market Executive Commission has declared part of its \$72 million, one-year-old Brussels headquarters building (above) uninhabitable because of fire risks and inadequate ventilation. Commission president Franco Mario Malfatti has banned the use of underground conference areas and written in the Belgian government, which rents the structure for \$3 million a year, to make repairs. Outside investigators found that some materials used for wall panels and interpreters' cabins did not meet required fire-proofing standards.

Capital Spending Cuts Seen in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (Reuters)—Business expenditures for new plant and equipment are expected to decline in the current quarter and the first 1971 quarter, before rising in the second quarter, according to a Commerce Department and Securities and Exchange Commission survey released today.

If expectations of businessmen, surveyed in late October and November, are realized, this will be the first time since mid-1963 that such expenditures have declined.

Harold C. Passer, Assistant Commerce Secretary for Economic Affairs, said the projected outlays are "consistent with expectations of a rising economy in 1971," although it "suggests that capital spending will not be as strong in 1971 as some other major economic sectors."

White House Eyes Corporate Tax Easing

By Eileen Shanahan
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT)—In line with its new emphasis on finding ways to stimulate the economy and reduce unemployment, the Nixon administration is again examining the possibility of liberalizing the tax deductions that businesses may take for depreciation.

The idea had been discarded earlier this year on the grounds it would cost the government more than the budget could stand in lost taxes.

Now, however, the administration's emphasis has shifted from strict budgetary control to ways of reviving the economy, preferably rather rapidly, so that full employment, or something close to it, could be achieved before the November, 1972, presidential elections.

The White House made public a task force report on business taxation, which was completed in April. One of the main recommendations was for liberalized depreciation.

In releasing the task force report, Mr. Ziegler said that President Nixon was "aware of the recommendations" it contained, but the White House had no comment to make. Mr. Ziegler said the proposals would be "taken into ac-

Isuzu Earnings Slump

TOKYO, Dec. 3 (Reuters)—Isuzu Motor Ltd. said today that after-tax profits dropped 79.5 percent to 310 million yen (\$670,000) in the six months ended Oct. 31 from 1,511 million yen in the previous six months on gross sales of 96,025 billion yen, down 6.5 percent from 102,65 billion yen.

NYSE Rally Continues At Hectic Trading Pace

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (NYT)—The New York Stock Exchange's eye-popping rally kept rolling forward today to the amazed delight of Wall Street observers.

While glamour stocks rested, blue chips assumed domination of the rally. The market seemed to shrug off any pressures of profit-taking like a seal shedding water.

The Dow Jones industrial average, coming within an eyelash of closing at its best level of 1970, ran up 5.59 to finish at 808.53, having been ahead better than 9 points at noon.

Advancing for ten straight sessions, the Dow has amassed a net gain of 54.

Key interest rates have been cut repeatedly in recent weeks to fuel the market's rally and some bank economists envisage further reductions ahead for 1971.

An added element of psychology—summed up in the phrase, "Washington cares"—has begun to percolate in the financial district.

Volume boomed to 20.48 million shares today—the fourth busiest session of the year. So far this week, volume has amounted to 76.31 million shares, compared with a record 84.13 million shares set in the five-day period ending Oct. 9.

The best gainers on today's action list were Scott Paper, up 1 1/8 to 24 1/2, and Owens-Corning Fiberglas, up 1 1/8 to 39 5/8. General Motors, repeating as a new high, rose 1/4 to 77 5/8.

Advances of a point or more appeared in General Foods, Allied Chemical, Woolworth, International Harvester and United Aircraft. American Telephone edged up 1/8 to 47 1/8.

Among the glimmers, International Business Machines lost 2 1/2 at 311 1/2 while pointplus declines

3 Fed Banks Cut Discount Rates

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (Reuters)—The New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco Federal Reserve Banks today cut their discount rates to 5 1/2 from 5 3/4 percent.

On Monday, five other regional banks initiated the second cut in three weeks. Today's move leaves only Chicago, Richmond, Kansas City and St. Louis at 5 3/4 percent.

SEC Lodges Insider Suit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission today accused the largest U.S. manager of mutual funds of using inside information to unload nearly \$15 million worth of stock in Lum's Inc., a huge restaurant chain, before the stock price went down.

In a complaint filed in federal court in New York, the SEC sought an injunction to bar what it called further violations of anti-fraud laws by Lum's; Lehman Brothers, a brokerage house; Investors Diversified Services, manager of six mutual funds; and four individuals.

The complaint alleged that on Jan. 9, officers of two IDS funds sold all of their common stock in Lum's based on information they had obtained about poor earnings by the chain.

The sale, of 83,000 shares, brought \$14.53 million.

The stock brought \$17.50 a share on the morning of Jan. 9. It closed at \$14 a share on Jan. 12, the day that trading resumed.

The complaint charged that Melvin Chasen, chief operating officer of Lum's, on Jan. 3 told Benjamin Simon, a Lehman salesman, about the disappointing earnings.

In turn, the suit said, Mr. Simon told Eugene Sit, manager of one IDS fund, and Mr. Sit told one of his IDS colleagues, James R. Junat.

Mr. Sit and Mr. Junat then sold their Lum's holdings.

Budget Deficit Estimated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (Reuters)—President Nixon's budget deficit could be as much as \$12.9 billion on a unified (including trust fund surpluses) basis, and \$20.5 billion on a "federal funds" basis, the congressional Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures said today.



25, 1970.

Announcement appears for purposes of record only. These shares were offered and sold to the United States of America to persons other than citizens or residents of the United States of America. The shares rank pari passu with previously issued shares. The other of United States Trust Investment Fund shares outstanding following the action of the transaction described hereunder is 1,900,837.

The Merger of
MAD INTERNATIONAL FUND
Société Anonyme

rated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

into

ED STATES TRUST INVESTMENT FUND
Société Anonyme

rated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has become effective.

STATES TRUST INVESTMENT FUND sold to MAD INTERNATIONAL FUND shares of U.S. Dollars 1 per share at U.S. Dollars 10.63 per share, and purchased "ERNATIONAL FUND's entire portfolio of securities.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$500,000,000

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

\$150,000,000 Seven Year 7 3/4% Notes, due December 1, 1977

\$350,000,000 Thirty-Two Year 8.70% Debentures, due December 1, 2002

Interest payable June 1 and December 1

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

DILLON, READ & CO. INC.
Incorporated

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH
Incorporated

BLYTH & CO. INC.
Incorporated

EASTMAN DILLON, UNION SECURITIES & CO.
Incorporated

HORNBLLOWER & WEEKS-HEMPHILL, NOYES
Incorporated

LEHMAN BROTHERS
Incorporated

SMITH, BARNEY & CO.
Incorporated

WHITE, WELD & CO.
Incorporated

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION
Incorporated

DREXEL HARRIMAN RIPLEY
Incorporated

GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.
Incorporated

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
Incorporated

LOEB, RHOADES & CO.
Incorporated

STONE & WEBSTER SECURITIES CORPORATION
Incorporated

DEAN WITTER & CO.
Incorporated

BACHE & CO.
Incorporated

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Incorporated

SALOMON BROTHERS
Incorporated

duPONT GLORE FORGAN
Incorporated

HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC.
Incorporated

LAZARD FRERES & CO.
Incorporated

PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS
Incorporated

WERTHEIM & CO.
Incorporated

PARIBAS CORPORATION
Incorporated

December 2, 1970.

67	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
68	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
69	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
70	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
71	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
72	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
73	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
74	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
75	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
76	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
77	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
78	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
79	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
80	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
81	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
82	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
83	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
84	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
85	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
86	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
87	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
88	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
89	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
90	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
91	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
92	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
93	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
94	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
95	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
96	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
97	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
98	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
99	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5
100	47	Wach	240	47%	50	49%	5	5

[illegible]

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U.S. Commodity Prices

**The Value Line
Special Situations
Service**

Case 200 Eaux Vives
1211 Geneva 6

International Stock Price Indices

UNITED STATES — 9.7
EUROSYNDICAT — 8.3
AUSTRALIA + 4.4
JAPAN + 2.4
UNITED KINGDOM — 4.6
GERMANY — 20.0
FRANCE — 3.8
NETHERLANDS + 0.3
ITALY — 14.2

MODEL, ROLAND & Co., INC.
NEW YORK BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO LONDON PARIS
Members New York Stock Exchange
and other principal securities exchanges

WORLDWIDE STOCK POINT

International Stock Price Indices

Percentage of change September 30, 1969–September 30, 1970

UNITED STATES – 9.7

EUROSYNDICAT – 8.3

AUSTRALIA + 4.4

JAPAN + 2.4

UNITED KINGDOM – 4.6

GERMANY – 20.0

FRANCE – 3.8

NETHERLANDS + 0.3

ITALY – 14.2

60 100 140

MODEL, ROLAND & Co., INC.

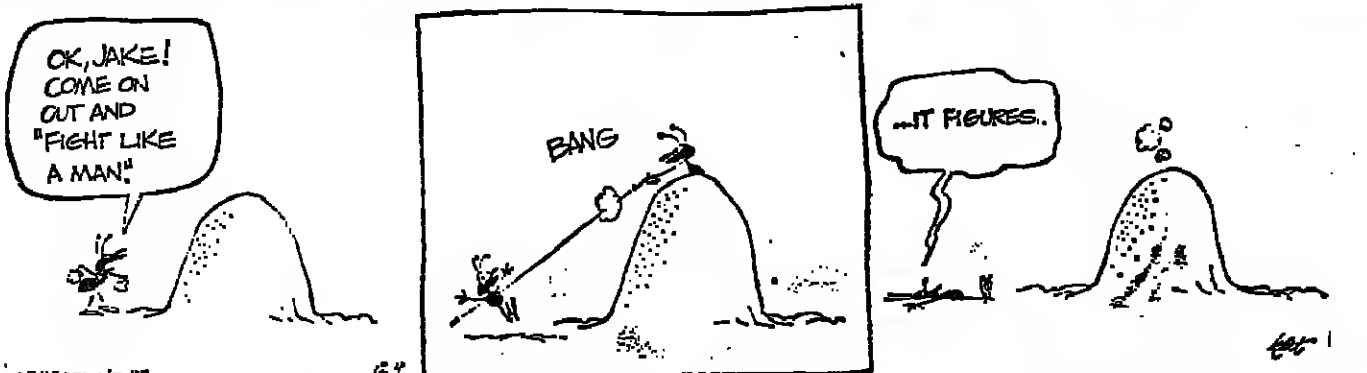
NEW YORK BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO LONDON PARIS

Members New York Stock Exchange
and other principal securities exchanges

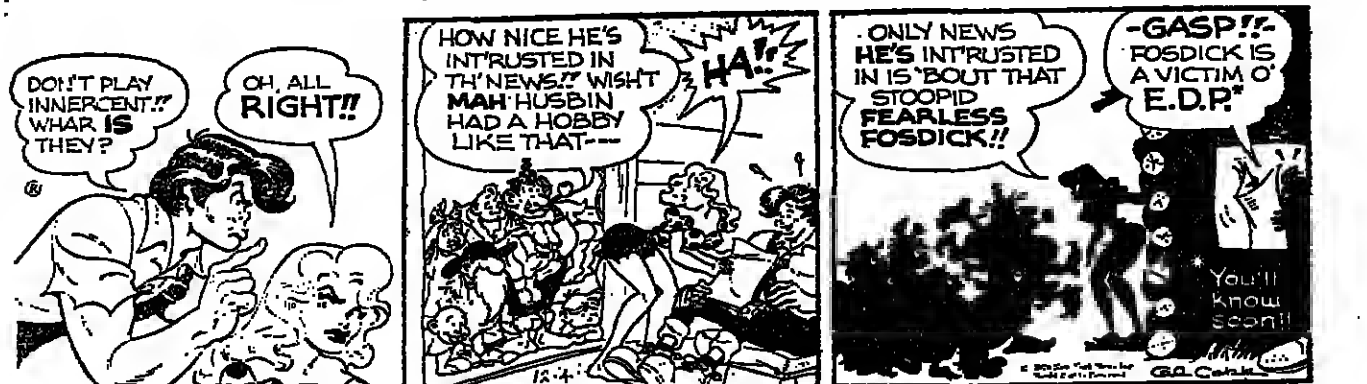
PEANUTS



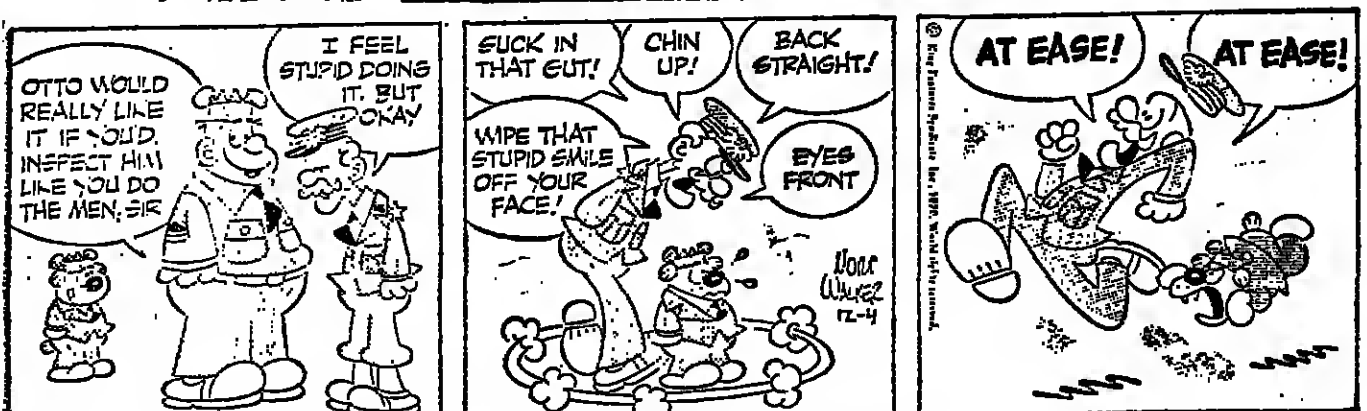
B.C.



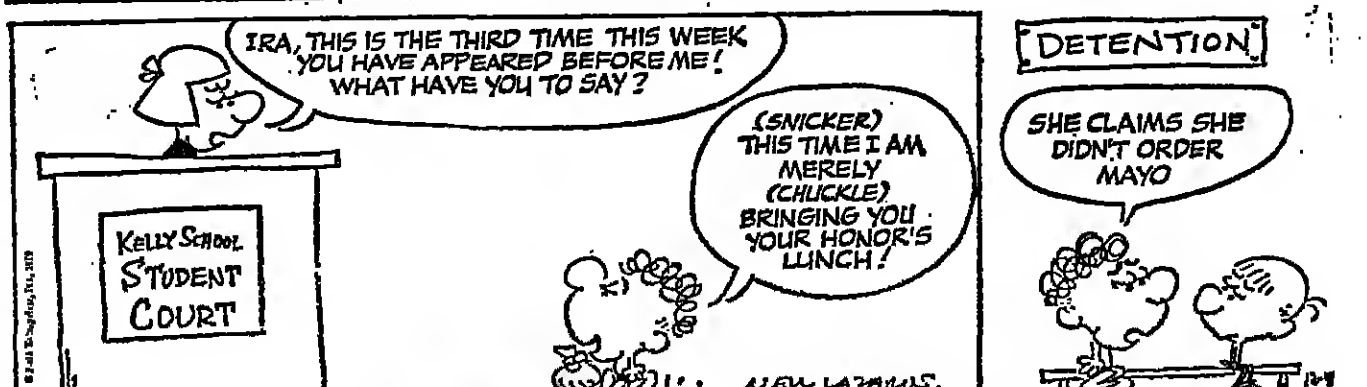
LIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



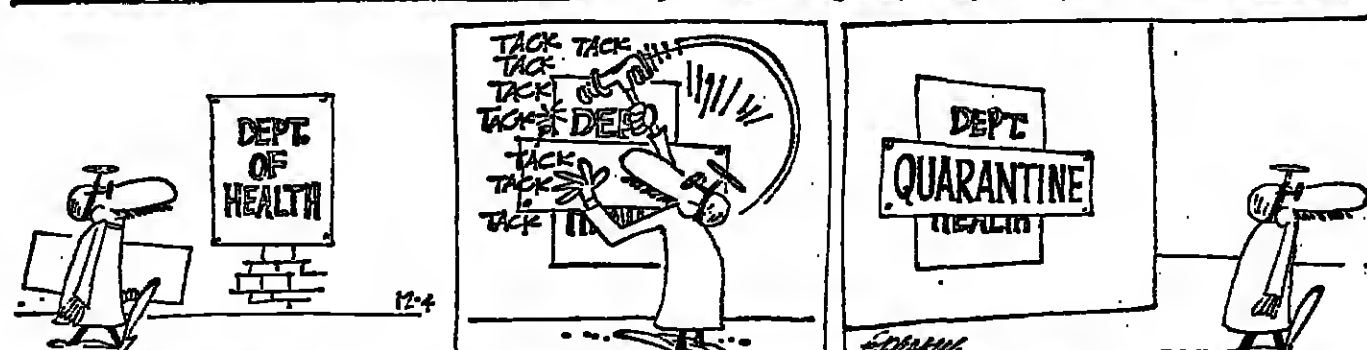
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



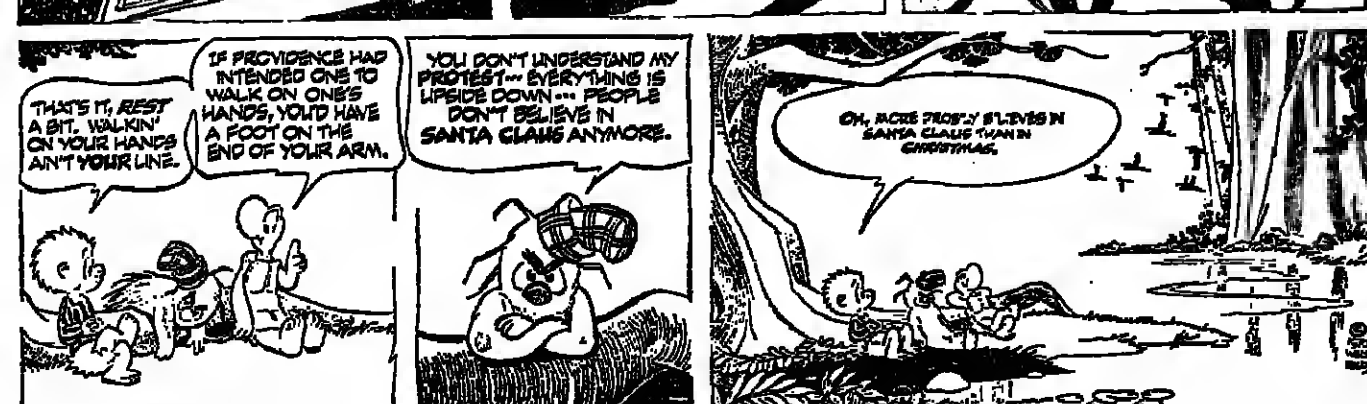
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In dealing with the play of sacrifice contracts, Scotsman Hugh Kelsey in "Match-point Bridge" makes the good point that declarer should assume that the sacrifice is a correct one. If it is not, the partnership is headed for a bad score in any event. The diagrammed deal is given to illustrate the reasoning involved.

As South you show your spade suit when East has raised his partner's heart opening. West goes to game in hearts and your partner tries four spades. West doubles and leads the diamond king. Your dummy is something of a disappointment.

"The situation looks grim," says Kelsey, who shows the reader only the North-South hands. "Partner's raise to four spades was eccentric, to say the least, and it is a safe bet that most of the other North-South pairs will choose to defend against four hearts. Playing duplicate, the declarer must work out the prospects not only in four spades doubled but also in four hearts. In your own contract you have five inescapable losers—two in clubs, two in diamonds and one in hearts. You cannot afford to lose more for the penalty will then be 500, more than the value of the opposing game. If the race of hearts is on your right you will lose a second heart trick, and therefore a disastrous 500 points. But if it is on your left it would seem that your side has four defensive tricks and that other pairs with your cards will register a plus score by beating four hearts."

That is a possibility which must not be entertained," concludes Kelsey. "You must assume that your idiot-partner did the right thing in bidding four spades and the only distribution to make that possible is a four-one trump break with a singleton in the west hand. Accordingly you should lead a spade to the king and if the knave does not appear, finesse the ten on the way back."

When you make that play, the opponents look aggrieved and hold their cards nearer their chests for the next deal.

NORTH
AK7
QK4
10763
J9643

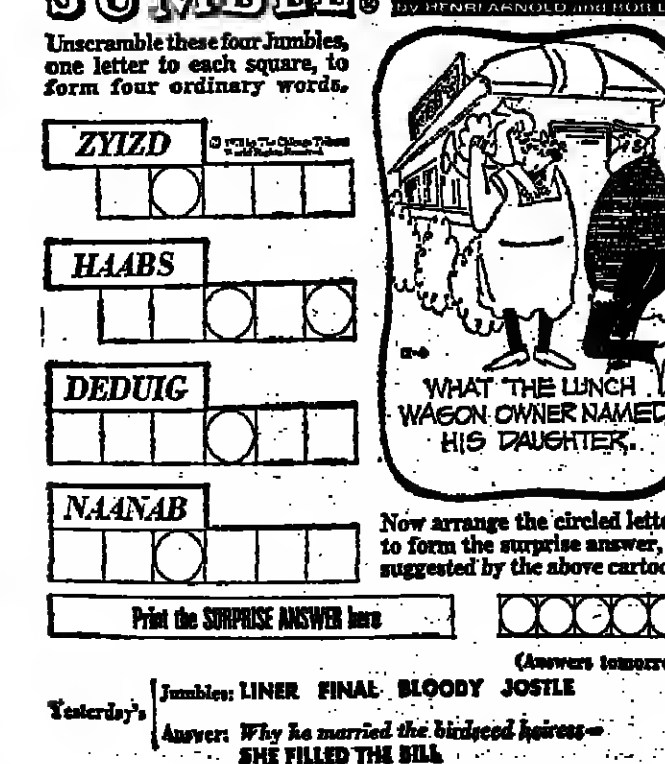
EAST
J942
Q1085
884
AK7

SOUTH
AK10863
63
A52
85

Neither side was vulnerable.
The bidding:
West North East South
1C Pass 2A 2A
4C 4A Pass Pass
Dbl. Pass Pass Pass
West led the diamond king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle:
PELA SAILON ARID
ANNIS TITARA MULE
CONTRADICT ABEL
SORE CHASTISE
GRANBY LITIA SPA
THEMAUNSTEN TELL
RAPPS DIAR CELL
ENE AMICABILITY
TIAL LAC VENGONS
LIANNA ELYAS
TRANSISTOR MODE
HEIRIS PLO ONIERING
ANTIE LORITA GAIVE
MAST BINTER LIVE

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

SOLEDAD BROTHER

The Prison Letters of George Jackson.
Introduction by Jean Genet. 250 pp. Hardcover: Cow
McCann, \$5.95. Softcover: Bantam, \$1.50.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

LET us not patronize George Jackson's prison letters. They are irritating, disturbing, anxiety-provoking, and one reads them as if at knife-point. One would like to fix blame for them on society, the author, himself—but one can't. One wishes they would go away. They won't.

They proceed with an autobiographical episode by Jackson to his editor, filled with nothing but the "American" system and what it does to lower-class blacks, but vague on how this system landed Jackson himself in prison (except at least in comparison with Edridge Cleaver's insights into his own criminal disposition).

In the letters to his parents, brother, lawyer, and friends that follow, Jackson fails to explain the "incidents" that kept costing him parole privileges (although it should be kept in mind that he was writing around prison censors). He is frequently morally priggish with his parents, writing as if he had posterity in mind rather than his flesh and blood. He contradicts himself—on half-a-dozen subjects. He over-idealizes China, Che, Cuba, the third world. His arguments in favor of violence are sophistry. He embraces revolution without reasoned ends. He professes a sincerity of his profound thoughts, but months of ideas received from the standard militant-black catechisms.

Yet consider the man. As a child he expressed wonder at the first white face he saw and was beaten over the head with a baseball bat for touching it. He was arrested in California at the age of 18 for allegedly stealing 70 cents from a gas station, talked into a deal, and then thrown into Soledad Prison for ten years, seven of them in solitary confinement. He has refused to play games with a system that he saw encourage white inmates to beat up and even murder blacks, in which whites habitually hurl excrement into cells occupied by blacks; and in which, he believes, he would have to admit defeat, be drained of all personal pride, before he would ever be allowed to go free.

Instead, he has fought back. He has slept only three or four hours a night, and spent the rest of his waking hours, during his writing letters and each day learning five new words, smoking six dozen cigarettes, and doing a thousand fingerpump-ups to keep his mind off sex.

At first the language of his letters is halting and convoluted. Soon he begins to write like a paragon, using his newly acquired vocabulary whenever possible but rarely with precision. Finally, he gains command of language, relaxes into his own style, grows eloquent. He has educated himself; acquired his own head.

His mother has been robbed of her illusion that her sons must remain children to survive in the white world. His father has been robbed of his long-held belief in white mercy. His brother, Jonathan, last Aug. 7

invaded the courthouse in Rafael, Calif., took three convicts and five hostages was shot (along with two convicts and two of the hostages) while trying to free his brother.

Today, George Jackson of a cause célèbre, that Soledad Brothers. He has with two other black men Drums and John Clin for allegedly murdering a guard last January about a Monterey County grant had pronounced as his homicide the shooting of a black prisoner by another guard.

It convicted, Jackson mandatory death sentence is, according to Black Minister of defense B Newton, "a living legend California prison system one who has refused to his integrity or the late anyone else to get out."

He may not be "the writer of us all," as Newt him (that title still belongs to Edridge Cleaver). He wrong and dangerous. C deplore his open commitment to a doctrine that holds the best defense for the is in attack. But as his of letters reveals unmitigatedly, his anger is palpable. He is the pr a prison system that crush rather than red and there will be many like him. For too long tion must be paid.

Mr. Lask is a book for The New York Times.

Best Seller

The New York Times
An analysis based on more than 128 bookstore titles. Figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent the weeks on the list.

FICTION

- 1 Love Story, Seal
- 2 Islands in the Stream, Hemingway
- 3 The Crystal Cave, Stewart
- 4 The Child From the Sea, Gorge
- 5 Rich Man, Poor Man, Shaw
- 6 God Is an Englishman, Johnson
- 7 Great Lion of God, Caldwell
- 8 The Secret Woman, Holl
- 9 The Calico Palace, Brewster
- 10 The French Lieutenant's Woman, Fowles

GENERAL

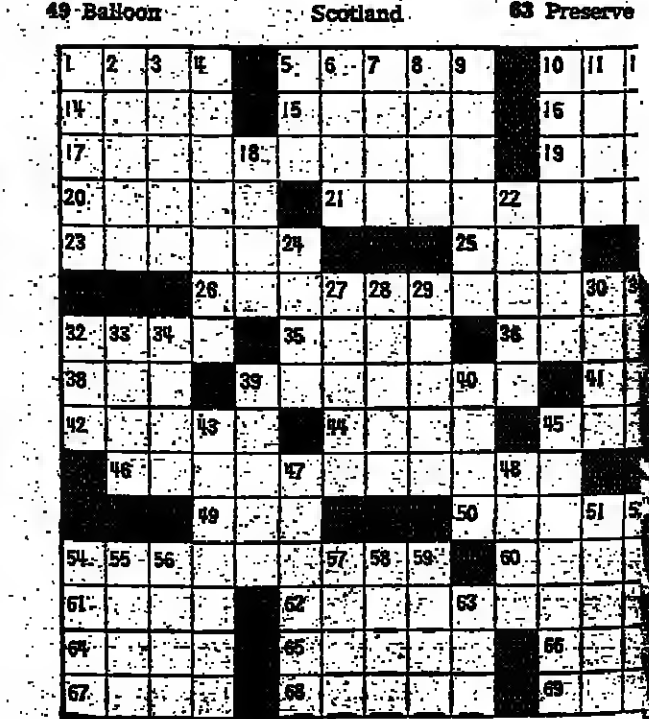
- 1 The Sensuous Woman
- 2 Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex, Reuben
- 3 Inside the Third Reich, Speer
- 4 Civilian: A Memoir, Johnson
- 5 Future Shock, Toffler
- 6 A White House Diary, Johnson
- 7 The Wall Street Journal
- 8 Body Language, Ekman
- 9 Papillon, Charrière
- 10 The Greening of America, Ginsberg

(These figures are for ending Nov. 29.)

CROSSWORD

By Will

- | ACROSS | | Ingredient | | 18 Check | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|--|----------|--|
| 1 Pitching rubber | 50 Catch | 22 Gas pipe | | | |
| 2 Pouch | 51 Whirlpool | 24 Zeno's b | | | |
| 3 Long mantle | 52 Wheat Sp. | 27 Lawn to | | | |
| 4 Moslem judge | 53 Mid-east port | 28 French r | | | |
| 5 Hopper | 54 Spiral | 29 Instruct | | | |
| 6 Gamete | 55 Smart | 30 Kind of e | | | |
| 7 Wandering | 56 Swelling disease | 31 Paper m | | | |
| 8 Spice | 57 Division of | 32 Certain c | | | |
| 9 Volcanic | 58 Greece | 33 Abb. | | | |
| 10 Emulates | 59 Poet's command | 34 Maintain | | | |
| 11 Tarkenton | 60 Periods | 35 Emulsi | | | |
| 12 Vernish | | 36 Literary | | | |
| 13 Ingredients | | 37 Settles | | | |
| 14 French month | | 38 Marathon | | | |
| 15 Shores, e.g. | | 39 Derelict | | | |
| 16 Sialon gear | | 40 Bridging | | | |
| 17 Neisse line | | 41 Biblical | | | |
| 18 Trust a stranger | | 42 Internal | | | |
| 19 Bronze coin | | 43 Legals | | | |
| 20 Clay boxes | | 44 Lizard | | | |
| 21 Adjective suffix | | 45 Masts | | | |
| 22 Relative bingo | | 46 Sound-sp | | | |
| 23 Pen name | | 47 word | | | |
| 24 Charity | | 48 Hurt | | | |
| 25 Choices | | 49 Greek go | | | |
| 26 Balloon | | 50 Advice, f | | | |
| | | 51 Chevalier | | | |
| | | 52 Preserve | | | |



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ZYZD
HAABS
DEDUIG
NAANAB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: LINER FINAL BLOODY JOSTLE

Answer: Why he married the bridegroom's SHE FILLED THE BILL

April 1970

In Potsdam-Siena Game regame Dunk Shot raws Technical Foul

YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—The 11 not long remember that State beat Siena in college basketball, 88-81, last night, but that happened before the game started at Potsdam, N.Y., where the game may well be a basketball.

ntreal Fires el; MacNeil New Coach

REAL, Dec. 3 (AP)—Ruel was fired today as the Montreal Canadiens' assistant coach and replaced by assistant coach Al MacNeil.

who replaced Toe Blake in 1968, remains club as director of player personnel and scout.

all, long-time powerhouse league, finished in fifth place in the East Division this season.

year-old MacNeil was appointed assistant coach after the resignation of Ruel.

former NHL defenseman and with Toronto, Montreal, New York and Pittsburgh, MacNeil is coaching career.

Montreal Voyageurs of the American Hockey League last season.

HL Standings

East Division

West Division

Wednesday's Results

Thursday's Results

Friday's Results

Saturday's Results

Sunday's Results

Monday's Results

Tuesday's Results

Wednesday's Results

Thursday's Results

Friday's Results

Saturday's Results

Sunday's Results



RIGHT LEAD—Muhammad Ali lands right to head of sparring partner Manuel Robles in preparation for Monday night's fight with Oscar Bonavena. Ali had to slow down his training this week because he was getting "too sharp."

McDowell Reported to Be on Trade Market

By Joseph Durso

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 3 (UPI)—The New York Yankees and Mets continued their efforts to obtain Frank Robinson yesterday as the trade market kept booming at baseball's winter convention.

In addition to Robinson, the hitting star of the world champion Baltimore Orioles, it was reported that the Yankees and Mets were being offered for sale.

The Los Angeles Dodgers were among those trying to put together a package strong enough to land the strike-out king of the big leagues.

The Pittsburgh Pirates, who replaced the Mets as champions of the National League's East, strengthened their pitching staff in a six-man exchange with the Kansas City Royals.

got Bob Johnson, a pitcher who struck out 206 batters in 214 innings last season; Jackie Hernandez, a shortstop; and Jim Campanella, a catcher. They sent the Royals three players: Freddie Patek, a 5-foot-4-inch shortstop; Jerry May, a reserve catcher; and Bruce Dal Canton, a relief pitcher.

who could hit 40 home runs, we'd be as good as Baltimore right now. But to do that, you'd have to give up a pitcher like Stottlemyre.

The Orioles, who are overstocked with nine outfielders, are asking for top-flight pitching for such a trade. In the case of the Yankees, the Orioles covet Mel Stottlemyre or Frits Peterson, and there's the rub.

"I'd give almost anything to get Frank Robinson," repeated Ralph Houk, the Yankees manager. "If we could go out and get a guy like Robinson, we'd be in a good position."

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Led by Samuel Jim Thorpe Yippie College Football: Year of Mild Protest

By Robert Lipsyte

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (UPI)—Samuel Jim Thorpe Yippie, who had urged athletes to melt their trophies to make bullets for the revolution, wrapped himself in a Viet Cong flag and ran out onto the field during half-time of last month's game between the University of California and Stanford, at Berkeley. He ran right into the Stanford band, which may have been more distressed by his discourtesy in upstaging their half-time show than by the five-point program of the People's Athletic Committee.

Members jumped and pummeled the "yippie minister of sport," who is better known as Samuel Goldberg, once a decathlon star of the University of Kansas.

The demonstration was one of the highlights of what was supposed to be a violent college football season. Federal Bureau of Investigation reports had indicated that college football would be a prime target of radical groups.

Universities increased security around athletic departments and playing fields. There was very little disruption, however, and any intercollegiate fanaticism was kept in check by the fact that nobody out there really cares.

The five points of the People's Athletic Committee were: 1. No more wars. 2. No more racism. 3. No more sexism. 4. No more classism. 5. No more imperialism.

Among their demands were that professionals in other sports, such as football's Bob Hayes, be allowed to compete in amateur track and field to stimulate its growth; that a foreign athlete be barred from a United States national championship unless his country reciprocates; that athletes be allowed to pursue any occupation, including one in which their sports reputations would be capitalized upon, without losing their amateur status; that clubs be allowed to negotiate with private industry for financial backing and sponsorship of meets; and that athletes be given a larger voice in the selection of coaches and officials of touring teams.

Like the demands of the People's Athletic Committee, these demands are not only moderate, but they reflect a certain involvement with intercollegiate sports, a "tact" acceptance of their value and an interest in their future. The real threat seems to lie in the gradual erosion of interest in sports by undergraduates.

In a fascinating article in the November issue of the Brown Alumni Monthly, the associate editor, John P. Barry Jr., surveyed the eight Ivy League coaches and found that they work in an increasingly less sympathetic atmosphere that invites their players to drop out of football. Len Jardine of Brown wants the Ivy League to approve of a bridge between seasons. The nine months between the end of one season and the start of the next, said Jardine, leaves the athlete vulnerable to the anti-football, anti-athletic campus mood.

Cosch Frank Navarro of Columbia would like to see the Ivy League give straight athletic scholarships. "This would be a leveler and at the same time would stop the kids from playing games with us. A number of coaches reported that students would accept scholarships with little intention of playing four years."

John Yovisovich of Harvard, who recently retired for reasons of health, tried to find positive values in the dropping away of recruited players. He told Barry: "We know that today's kids are involved in much more self-evaluation than in the past. They wonder if the time and effort spent playing football could be better spent somewhere else. This can work both ways. Those who strongly motivated will quit. Those that go through the self-evaluation process and remain are more mature and more dedicated than ever before."

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Observer

Blue Plate Special

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Al. Nick, Pete and Quentin went to an expensively decorated restaurant for lunch. The food was just as expensive as the decor and almost as tasty.

"The chef here isn't much," Al confided as they sat down, "but they've got the best menu writer on the East Coast. It cost them a fortune to hire him. He'd been in New York writing book-jacket blurbs for gothic novels."



Baker

A waiter took their drink orders, distributed four menus and departed.

After studying his menu a few minutes, Al said he was thinking of ordering the tender chunklets of milk-fed veal lovingly dipped in the slightest hint of aromatic herb sauce and served in an iron casserole rubbed fresh from the famed forces of France.

"That's a little too metallic for my literary taste," Al said. "Personally, I recommend the jumps of luscious backfin crabmeat delicately wrapped in light French crepes to retain the sea-rod-in flavors and savory juices, baked and covered with sauce Mornay in a delightful sprinkling of Parmesan cheese redolent with memories of sunny Napes."

Pete said he was watching his weight, but found it hard to resist the refulgent green lightness of gelatin quivering on an emerald bed of crisp crunchily lettuce born of the mating between sparkling sunshine and cool clear water in the golden valleys of old California.

Quentin said he didn't see anything on the menu that didn't need editing and thought he'd just have a hamburger, medium rare.

"You can't just ask for a hamburger in a place like this," Al whispered.

"I want a hamburger!" insisted Quentin, who tended to stubbornness. "Medium rare."

"Quent, old boy," said Al. "Why not try the seafood symphony?"

"Because," said Quentin, consulting the menu. "I don't want succulently clustered clumps of crabmeat, jumbo shrimp, tender lobster meat and fresh oysters water-fish sautéed in butter with mushrooms and shallots, blended with thick luscious cream and flavored with shimmering shadowed sherry wine to create a symphony in seafood, served in casserole."

The waiter, noting tensions at the table, eased within caved-dropping range.

"Have a cowpuncher's dream," urged Nick.

"No steaks," said Quentin. The waiter, who had overheard, came over. He was miffed.

"Our waiters do not traffic in steak," the waiter said. "Steak is for illiterates."

"This put Quentin's back up. 'I demand to see the author,' he said."

Sometime later an overpaid man stuffed with succulent vulgar adjectives presented himself. "Hamburger!" he repeated.

"Hamburger," said Quentin. "Medium rare."

The waiter wandered to the water cooler, washed his hands, looked up the weather report made some unnecessary phone calls, looked at his tongue in a mirror for symptoms of fatal disease and, when he had at last exhausted methods of killing time, went to his typewriter.

Returning, Quentin asked, "Is the creation you have in mind a magnificently seared thickness of sizzling goodness that has been reduced by grinders of rarest Toledo steel to mouth-watering palate tantalizers of Kansas City beef beaded with rich ruby globules served on a farm fresh roll and laced lavishly with great oozing lashings of rarest mustards and onions from faraway Spain?"

"Enough! Enough! Stop!" cried Quentin. "I can't listen to another bite."

The menu writer smiled in triumph and left. The waiter returned. "Are you gentlemen ready to order?"

"Yes," said Al. "Four coffees."

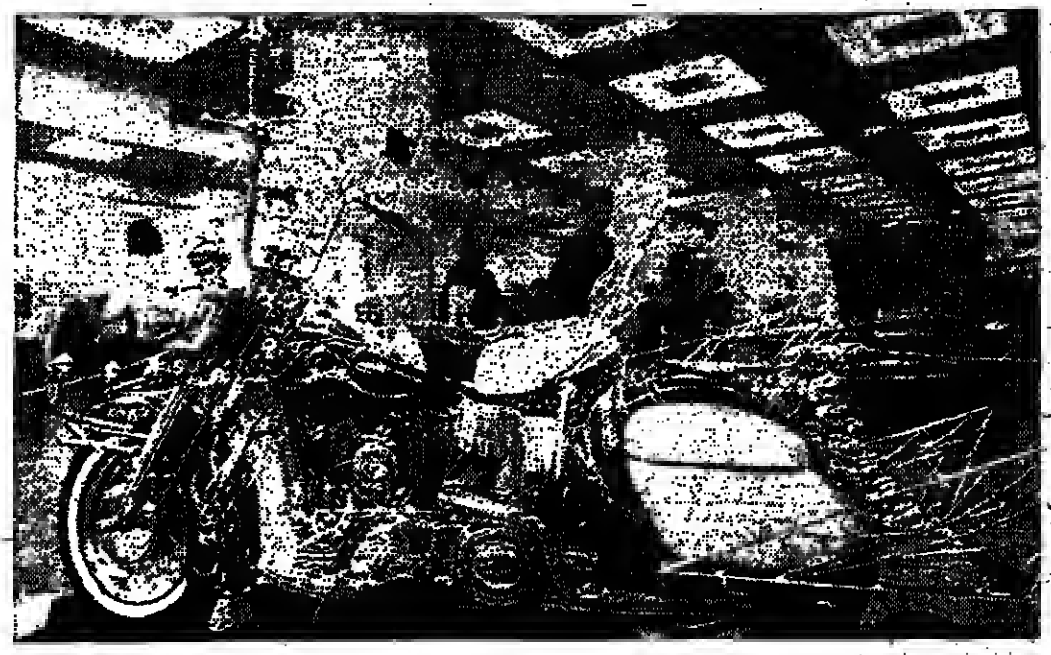
"And," said Nick, "send our compliments to the author."

Quentin burped with contentment.

A Wild Child

This custom-designed motor-cycle took Frank Sassani of Fort Lee, N.J., two years and \$15,000 to build. His recompense: the national "champion slow bike division" as the recent National Rod and Custom Car Show in New York. His "Wild Child," as he calls it, has 47 lights and is painted in "mother-of-pearl, soft blue, silver flake, and blue violet with 40 coats of hand-rubbed lacquer."

NTT.



U's and Non U's of English Pronunciation

By Colin Frost

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP).—Strawdini thing, the English lengthwise. The way some chaps took it would give you a koreni.

That, at least, is the conclusion of Prof. Alan Ross, the man who persuaded a whole generation to throw away their fish knives. After some years on the sidelines, he is back to the battle of trying to teach the English how to speak.

Prof. Ross, professor of linguistics at Birmingham University, was the first to codify peculiarities of English speech as U and non-U, upper class and non upper class.

The classification was further developed in collaboration with author Nancy Mitford, and as a result the English started saying scint instead of perfume and lavatory instead of toilet while the truly U reverted to the 18th-century system of eating fish with two forks and no knife.

Now Prof. Ross has published "How to Pronounce It," which, though intended as an objective survey of the language, has been seized on by reviewers as a guide to the subtleties of English snobbery.

Who Are U?

Twenty words to try your accent on:

lather	salt	margarine
jewels	ate	balk
coronary	data	exasperated
executive	extraordinary	forehead
garage	hotel	memo
often	perhaps	plastic
revolt	spinach	

The U person, Prof. Ross rules, says "lather" to rhyme with "gather" and not with "father."

Non-U persons use "salt" while the U call for the "sawt." The non-U pronounce "margarine" with a hard G as in "girl" while the truly U don't even know the stuff exists.

The U buy their "jools" in "Bund" Street and never shop for "je-wels" (two syllables) in "Bond" Street. For those who feel their pronunciation is show-

ing, some further examples culled from Prof. Ross (or should it be Russ?):

• Ate—should rhyme with "wet," not "wait."

• Balk—the L is silent.

• Coronary—three syllables, pronounced "koreni," with accent on the first, and not four syllables with accent on the second.

• Data—rhymes with "cater."

• Exasperated—accent on

second syllable, which rhymes with "farce."

• Executive—say "egzekutiv," not "egzekyutiv."

• Extraordinary—"Estrawdini-r," four syllables, or "strawdini-r" three, and it's strictly non-U to use all six.

• Forehead—rhymes with "horrid."

• Garage—do rhyme with "barrage" and never with "marriage."

• Hotel—accent on second syllable. Prof. Ross notes that the initial H is now generally pronounced while the old fashioned and therefore U usage without the H is still sometimes heard.

• Memo—first syllable to rhyme with "stem" and not with "steam."

• Often—in true U usage it sounds exactly the same as orphan.

• Perhaps—"praps," one syllable to rhyme with "flaps."

• Plastic—first syllable to rhyme with "gas" and not with "farce."

• Revolt—second syllable as in snow and not as in hot.

• Spinach—second syllable rhymes with "ridge" and never with "rich."

PEOPLE: Skirting the Issue In Brooklyn

CATCHING UP THE TIMES TIMES (several years late division): The U.S. attorney in Brooklyn, N.Y., Edward R. Neaher, who recently okayed pants suits for "lady employees." "We are confident that in doing so, we can count on your usual good taste," he wrote in a memo. "So that visitors will not mistake the office for a Greenwich Village coffee house." Neaher, what's he going to do about the maxi- for that matter, the short-shorts that designers are touting for spring and summer?



Edward R. Neaher

Justice at it

EVERMORE: Five towns in Britain, which yesterday won that dubious distinction after a campaign conducted by the Union of Townswomen's Guilds. The winners, in order, are: Kings Lynn, Norfolk (for its giant car dump); Chichester, Sussex (for a huge derelict house held up by spars); Bingley, Yorkshire (for a scrap metal yard); Bursough, Lancashire (for a derelict airport); and Eddisbury, Cheshire (for its collection of electric power pylons). Mary Jarrall, who organized the contest, said that all the entries "were absolutely appalling... but the thing which earned the honor for the five winners is that they were all on or near main roads."

ENGAGED: Nancy Sinatra, 30, whose marriage to producer-chancellor Frank Sinatra, 40, will take place Dec. 12 (it's "Daddy's birthday") in a Roman Catholic ceremony at St. Louis Church, Cathedral City, Calif. It is the second marriage for both. Miss Sinatra was previously married to singer Tommy Sands. ALSO ENGAGED: Prince Christian, 28-year-old nephew of the king of Denmark, to Ann-Dorck, Maltre-Nielsen, 23, an assistant in a Copenhagen store.

TRAFIC NEWS: Truck driver Claude Dupont refused to take an alcohol test when he was stopped for speeding on a highway near Nancy, France, unless the arresting officers took one first. Dupont was hauled into court, fined 500 francs (\$80) and given a 15-day suspended sentence. After the verdict, Dupont announced: "As these gentlemen are always right, I'm going to become a

oop." In London, the government is planning to introduce law which would automatically suspend the license of a criminal who uses a car to commit crime—whether or not he bre any traffic laws.

The elusive Howard Hughes has given newsmen the again. He disappeared from Desert Inn in Las Vegas, apparently on Thanksgiving. A spokesman said yesterday he was in the Bahamas on business trip. Billionaire Hughes reportedly owned an island in the West Indies for years—but has no intention of giving up his Las Vegas residence.

DIVORCE PLANNED: Of singer Maria Callas says will seek a divorce from estranged husband if the divorce law goes into effect. Callas was married in 1959 to Italian industrialist Gino Bartalis. She has a son, but told television interviewer D. Frost, "we have been apart for 11 years. It's a long way from Russia."

CAST OF THOUSANDS: York radio station W. started a four-and-a-half reading of "War and Peace" Wednesday night. The recast in advance, include a D. N. Hoffman, public Bennett Cerf, author Jos Heller and conservative politician William B. Beck.

Alexandra Tolstoy, octogenarian photographer of the author, of the program by reading the page in Russian.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WALDING PERSONS & THOSE WITH FALLING HAIR, FOUR RIBS. A new, exclusive, plant-based hair treatment. No falling hair. No itching. No dandruff. No dryness. No damage. No loss of color. No loss of shine. No loss of volume. No loss of texture. No loss of style. No loss of health. No loss of life. No loss of love. No loss of hope. No loss of faith. No loss of courage. No loss of strength. No loss of power. No loss of glory. No loss of honor. No loss of respect. No loss of dignity. No loss of pride. No loss of self. No loss of soul. No loss of spirit. No loss of heart. No loss of mind. No loss of body. No loss of life. No loss of love. No loss of hope. No loss of faith. No loss of courage. No loss of strength. No loss of power. No loss of glory. No loss of honor. No loss of respect. No loss of dignity. No loss of pride. No loss of self. No loss of soul. No loss of spirit. No loss of heart. No loss of mind. No loss of body. No loss of life. No loss of love. No loss of hope. No loss of faith. 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